The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1490 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 西曆千六月初七日 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

RUSSIANS SMASH 2 LINES OF DEFENCES AT BARANOVITSCHI

Capture 2,700 Men, Eleven Guns and Number Of Machine-Guns

FURTHER HAULS

In General Action Across Entire Front, Make 5,300 Other Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 4.—An official communique reports: The Russians broke two lines of German defences at Baranovitschi and captured 72 officers, 2,700 men, eleven guns and a number of machine-guns.

The communique yesterday reported: There was heavy fighting on the whole front from Riga to the Caucasus. It was especially desperate between the Styr and the Stokhod, west of Lutsk, south of Buczacz and south of Smorgon, where great enemy attacks were repulsed, the Russians taking altogether 2,300 prisoners.

North-westward of Baranovitschi, a big battle was engaged in. The Russians captured 50 officers, 1,000 men and four guns. Fighting continues.

1,000 prisoners and five machine-guns were taken on the Lower Lipa, between Dubno and Sokal, where the Germans were hurled back westward.

The Turks, attacking everywhere in the Caucasus, were repulsed, with heavy losses.

Record Many Successes Against Russian Forces

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 3.—Eastern theater.—Russian torpedo-boats and the battleship Sslawa shelled the coast of Courland, near Raggezem, but without success, as they were effectively engaged by the coast batteries and attacked by German aviators. The Sslawa was hit.

Before the army group of von Hindenburg, the enemy, at many places, increased their fire activity and made several advances, which led to combats in the German lines near Minsk and north of Smorgon. The enemy were driven back immediately, with bloody losses and left 243 prisoners in the hands of the Germans.

The Russians, after an artillery preparation lasting for several hours, attacked the army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, north-east and east of Goretschtsche and on both sides of the railway Baranovitchi-Snow. The counter-attack against the Russians who entered the German lines north-east of Goretschtsche is progressing. Everywhere else, the enemy were forced to withdraw, leaving behind them many dead and wounded.

A strong Russian counter attack on the army group of von Linsingen, south and south-west of Lutsk could not impede the German advance. Large cavalry attacks broke down piteously. The number of prisoners taken has been increased to 1,800.

General Count von Bothmer's troops are engaged in a combat favorable for them, south-east of Thumacz.

AIRMEN BOMB SOFIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, July 4.—French airmen bombed the military establishments at Sofia, yesterday.

SILENT ON MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons, today, said that it was not desirable to make a statement on the operations in Mesopotamia at the present time.

The Weather

Weather improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 80.0 and the minimum 69.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.6 and 68.2.

Shanghai on Verge of New Era in Her Development, Is U.S. Minister's Opinion

To Grow Beyond Recognition as Industrial Capital; Sees Considerable Expansion in Country's Trade

Before leaving for Peking yesterday, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American minister to China, granted an interview to THE CHINA PRESS in which he prophesied a mighty future for Shanghai and commented on the economic situation in this country. The minister sailed shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon on board the cruiser Cincinnati. The warship will take him to Chinwangtao and from there he will proceed to the capital. A large number of prominent men were at the Bund Jetty to bid the distinguished guest goodbye. A Chinese military band was in attendance, a courtesy accorded the minister by Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

When Dr. Reinsch arrived in Shanghai he was placed under the care of a physician and it was feared that illness was imminent. He left yesterday in perfect health and spirits. In parting he said that he could "recommend Shanghai as a health resort." The minister spoke hopefully of the political situation and pointed out the vast benefit a peaceful settlement would be at this particular time.

"Now that there is a reasonable prospect for a satisfactory settlement of the political difficulties in China," he said, "attention is attracted to the remarkably promising outlook of the country's economics. There is an enormous demand for China's products. Nearly everything that the country exports commands high prices. There is a universal demand for hides, wool, matting, carpets and for all food lines.

"In addition, the price of silver is most favorable to China and I look for considerable expansion in the country during the next few years."

Dr. Reinsch said that Shanghai would become the center and the moving spirit of this industrial awakening. He said that 20 years from now people would look back with surprise that Shanghai could ever have been as small as it is now.

"I can see," continued the minister, "that Shanghai is on the verge of the second era of her development. The first era was devoted to foreign commerce. The second era, of which I already notice many indications, will see this city take the lead in the development of national resources, in the extension of manufacturing industries and, above all, in the organization of banking and credit. When these things are realized, Shanghai will be truly the industrial capital of China.

"All this will involve the establishment of closer co-operation and joint enterprises between Chinese and foreigners. In this opportunity I hope that Americans will take their share, as they have a broad experience in organization and the handling of large enterprises."

Dr. Reinsch said that he had enjoyed his short vacation here. He appreciated greatly the hospitality that had been shown him. Since he had seen little of the city before, he told of the two strongest impressions that Shanghai had made on him: the first was the beauty of The Bund, and the second the handsome homes with their large gardens in the residence districts. His stay was too short to allow him to view the workings of the municipality of which he had heard so much, but he hoped on his next visit to have more time.

Dr. Reinsch was a guest during his visit at the home of Consul General and Mrs. Thomas Sammons at No. 319 Avenue Joffre. Yesterday morning Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, and his staff paid a formal visit to the minister at the Sammons' home. The visit was returned at noon, Dr. Reinsch calling at the Admiral's apartments in the Palace Hotel.

Montagu Is Mentioned As Munitions Minister

Chamberlain Won't Leave India Office; Lord Derby Is Made Under War Secretary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 4.—The Times states that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will not leave the India Office. Mr. E. S. Montagu is now mentioned as Mr. Lloyd George's successor at the Ministry of Munitions.

The Earl of Derby has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for War. He has refused a seat in the Cabinet.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March, "Le Fringaht" .....Pares
2. Overture, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
3. Waltz, "Eton Boating Song" — Kaps
4. Selection, "Maritana" .....Wallace
5. Neapolitan Songs ..... Godfrey
6. Sketch, "Ireland" .....Myddleton
7. "The Love Dance" .....Hoschna
8. Selection, "The Duchess of Dantzic" ..... Caryll

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

SUNGKIANG CELEBRATES

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sungkiang, July 4.—The Glorious Fourth was started today by the appearance of a large black cloud with prospect of a heavy blow. However, it passed over and the celebration was carried out as planned.

Sungkiang is resting in peace these days. It is quite a convenience to have the trains through to Hangchow once more. During the stoppage quite a number of silk cocoons were brought here from Chekiang by boat and reshipped to Shanghai by train.

Rumania Confiscates Austrian Ammunition

Sent In To Escape Capture By Russians; Prohibit Trading With Turks and Bulgars

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, July 5.—The Government is seizing a quantity of Austro-Hungarian rolling-stock and ammunition, which has been sent into Rumania from Bukhovina, to escape capture by the Russians.

The Rumanian Government has prohibited the exportation of numerous products to Turkey and has totally prohibited exports to Bulgaria.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 6
Per R.N.F. s.s. Penza.... July 7
Per N. Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. July 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru July 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 21

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore...July 8
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of June 1 left Hongkong on Monday, and is expected to arrive here this afternoon, per P. and O. s.s. Nankin.

The American mail is due here on July 8, per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Colombo on June 29, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

100,000 Serbs Joining Allies At Salonica

Recent despatches from Greece indicate that both the Bulgars and the Allies in the region of Salonica are preparing for vigorous activities. The advance of the Bulgars into Greece has rendered the situation most critical. One hundred thousand Servian soldiers were recently landed at the Allied base at Salonica to aid in the new operations.

The accompanying photograph shows the first of the "reconstructed" Serbs after disembarking from their transports.

Mr. Birrell Primarily Responsible For The Rebellion In Ireland

Commission Says Cause Was Government's Failure To Suppress Lawlessness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—The report of the Irish commission of inquiry attributes the rebellion to the failure of the Irish Government to suppress lawlessness. It attaches no blame to Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but says that Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was primarily responsible.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the Under-Secretary for Ireland, carried out the Government's policy very loyally, but had not sufficiently impressed Mr. Birrell with the necessity for more active measures.

The report praises the conduct of the police and does not attach any responsibility to the military authorities in Ireland.

Million New, But Bad 20-Cent Pieces Are In Circulation Here

Still another financial blow! This time, too, it seems as though Shanghai is to be the main sufferer and, worse still, the coolie class harder hit than any.

Most people here have been wondering during the past few days where all the nice new twenty cent pieces came from and why they were so suddenly sprung upon the market. Anyway, they were voted a distinct improvement upon the dirty coinage which has been in use up to the moment.

The greater the shock when, yesterday, as suddenly as the coins had appeared, just as suddenly were they refused by the change shops and other collectors of lucre. None would say more than that there was something wrong—enough to make the new coins as welcome as a gunman.

Now comes the explanation, given with vouchers which seem reliable enough. The Bankers' Guild found out yesterday that the new coins were made in Japan, that they only contained sixty per cent of silver, 30 per cent of aluminium and the balance made up of any old stuff. At that, the bankers dissolved partnership with the shiny twenties.

How did they get into circulation? Well, they say the makers sold them to change shops and that there are at least a million pieces in the Settlement! Worse than a worn dollar, or a provincial note, which you can get changed at a discount, the money men say they will not henceforth accept these new coins for anything. They are accused of being worth five per cent less than the proper coin.

That the settlement has been flooded with these coins is shown by the fact that the boys in charge of the street sales of The China Press yesterday took in nearly 200 of them.

Li Lieh-chun Fighting Way Into Canton; Takes Samshui; Means to Drive Lung Away

Peking Ignored; Southerners Object to Tuan's Nominees, Whom Tong Shao-yi Will Not Associate With

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 4.—General Li Lieh-chun is fighting his way to Canton along the Canton-Hankow Railway. A battle occurred at five o'clock in the morning, on the 3rd, near Yuntam.

Samshui was taken on the 2nd by General Li Lieh-chun's Kwangsi troops, Tsen Chun-hsuan apparently concurring. Tsen Chun-hsuan is determined to ignore Peking in this matter.

General Li Lieh-chun, backed by the Southerners, hopes to drive Lung Chi-kwang from Canton.

Canton, at present, is exceedingly calm. Some of the inhabitants are even getting fire-crackers in readiness for when Li Lieh-chun enters the city.

Cabinet Speculations

Peking, July 5.—A mandate states that, at the request of the Ministry of War, Yin Chang-heng, an ex-Tutuh of Szechuen, has been pardoned and the remainder of his sentence is remitted, in consideration of his past services.

Various reports are in circulation concerning the attitude of the Southern leaders towards the new Cabinet. It is stated that the appointment of Hsu Shih-yin, Chang Kuo-kan and Admiral Chen Pi-kwang does not meet with the approval of the Southerners, owing to their alleged connection with the monarchist movement and Tong Shao-yi, Sun Hung-yi and Chang Yao-tseng refuse to associate with them.

Moreover, Wang Ta-hsien refuses to take up his duties at the Ministry of Communications. In fact, the only Southern minister who has assumed office is Chen Chin-tao, who is also acting as Foreign Minister.

On the other hand, the Peking Gazette says that the latest statement regarding Tong Shao-yi's refusal to accept the portfolio for Foreign Affairs represents him as saying that the failure of Chinese diplomacy under Yuan Shih-k'ai's administration was due to lack of sincerity and the intervention of the military in affairs outside their sphere.

South Not Consulted

It is also said that Premier Tuan Chi-jui failed to consult the Military Council of the South when forming his Cabinet and, inasmuch as Tong Shao-yi is diplomatic representative of the Council, he cannot accept office without its consent.

The Peking Gazette adds a footnote that, in well-informed quarters, last night, it was thought probable that Tong Shao-yi would accept office, particularly as Mr. C. T. Wang and other Southern leaders now in the Capital telegraphed yesterday afternoon, strongly urging Tong Shao-yi to join the Cabinet.

It is stated that, through the intervention of one of the late President's secretaries, most of the furniture, fixtures and curios removed from the Palace by the family of the late President will be restored.

Cannot Get Quorum

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 5.—The number of former members of Parliament residing in Shanghai and Peking only amounts to five hundred, whereas eight hundred are wanted to form a quorum in the coming parliament. The task of the latter will, therefore, probably consist in preparing the draft of the constitution and working out an election law for a new Parliament.

President Li Yuan-hung has submitted to the Cabinet 130 letters and telegrams which he has received from the Southern leaders and the Provinces, with regard to the punishment of monarchists. The Government has decided to establish a special court for dealing with monarchists.

According to a Chinese semi-official telegram from Tokio, Sir John Jordan will take leave next month, after the arrival of Mr. Beilby Alston, the new First Secretary of Legation, who has been Chief of the Far Eastern Department in the London Foreign Office.

RAISE SUEZ CANAL DUES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—The Suez Canal dues will be raised fifty centimes a ton from October 5.

NO JUTE SUBSTITUTE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—The Bremen Nachrichten states that German experts have abandoned their attempts to produce substitutes for jute-sacks.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK

The public band performances next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Monday, July 10, 5.30 p.m., Public Garden.
Tuesday, July 11, 9.00 p.m., Hongkew Recreation Ground.
Wednesday, July 12, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.
Thursday, July 13, 5.30 p.m., Public Garden.
Friday, July 14, 9.15 p.m., French Public Garden.
Saturday, July, 15, 4.30 p.m., Public Recreation Ground.
Saturday, July 15, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

FIGHT FLUCTUATES YET BRITISH STILL HOLD UPPER HAND

Lose Part of Thiepval But Elsewhere Beat Back Many Attacks

RECORD PROGRESS

Assevillers And Buscourt Fall to French; Advance Five Kilometers

11,000 PRISONERS

British Total Now Is 4,300, While Their Allies Have 7,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, July 5.—The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation:—London, July 4.—The fight has fluctuated this afternoon at La Boisselle and south of Thiepval, the advantage on the whole remaining with us. South of Thiepval, hostile counter-attacks drove some of our troops from a portion of the positions captured early this morning.

Elsewhere, many hostile attacks were repulsed, with heavy loss. At some places, we have continued to make substantial progress.

The captured armament and warlike stores are very considerable, but no accurate details are yet available. The number of prisoners is now over 4,300.

On the rest of the front, except for heavy hostile artillery fire at certain places, no incident of importance occurred.

Yesterday was marked by an increase in the number of hostile aeroplanes on the southern sectors of our front, but, in spite of this, our airmen carried out in a most gallant manner all the duties assigned them. Today, one hostile kite balloon was destroyed and fell in flames.

Since the commencement of the battle, we have lost a total of 15 machines on the whole British front.

British Push Forward

London, July 4.—Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters reports that a whole battalion of Prussian infantry surrendered to the British, near Fricourt.

A message sent at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon reported: Fighting continues intense on practically the whole British front. There has been no change of importance above the Ancre.

We heavily bombarded Thiepval and at La Boisselle there was severe fighting. North of Fricourt, we pushed forward our positions to higher ground. The situation here is promising.

The Germans continue to heavily shell Montauban, but here we appear to be well-established. Up to the present, we have taken 4,000 German prisoners. The weather is favorable.

Thiepval Changes Hands

General Sir Douglas Haig yesterday reported: The fight fluctuated during the afternoon about La Boisselle and south of Thiepval, but generally to our advantage. Hostile counter-attacks south of Thiepval drove some of our troops from portions of the positions they captured early this morning.

Many hostile attacks elsewhere were repulsed, with heavy loss. We continued to make substantial progress, which in some places was very considerable.

A large amount of armament and war-material was captured. Our prisoners now exceed 4,300.

The communique speaks of heavy fighting south of the Ancre, but all our gains were maintained. The fighting was most severe at La Boisselle and Ovillers.

British Make 5,000 Prisoners

General Haig reported tonight: Torrential rains interfered somewhat with our offensive. The situation south of the Ancre is unchanged. Our prisoners now exceed 5,000.

Today's operations were chiefly minor local enterprises, made with a view to retaining our gains.

It is stated in other messages that, in no battle of the war, has the pro-

portion of slight casualties been so high. This is not accidental, but a consequence of the deliberate methodical procedure of the Allies.

Despite the completeness of the artillery preparation, stretches of wire miraculously escaped destruction and proved very costly to the assailants.

The Germans are still relying on machine-guns for defensive purposes. These appeared mysteriously from dug-outs, which were sometimes forty feet deep and were handled with the greatest bravery and, sometimes, ferocity, being played on the British wounded lying on the ground. Some of the latter escaped by lying in shell-holes, half-full of water, till dusk, when they crawled to the British lines.

Accuse Germans of Treachery

At one point, a number of Germans emerged from a dug-out, putting up their hands and displaying white flags and were placed under guard, but, when the main body of British troops had passed, more of the enemy poured out of their burrows and the prisoners joined them, overpowering their guards.

There is a honeycomb of catacombs in villages like Thiepval and Serre, which enables the Germans still to hold out at many points. Some of the fiercest fighting occurred at Fricourt and La Boisselle.

The pipers of the Tyneside Scottish played them to the assault of La Boisselle. There was heavy fighting for a wood west of the village, where grenades were mostly used.

The desperation of the struggle for Fricourt, which is the apex of the German salient, is made evident by the fact that the village was only stormed at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, though the British were holding the adjoining wood and heights since Saturday evening.

French Storm Herbecourt

Paris, July 4.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: South of the Somme, the struggle continued, yesterday evening and during the night, with complete success for us.

We completely occupied two lines of trenches in the German second-line position in front of Moren and five kilometers from Bois de Mereaucourt to the immediate approaches of Assevillers, between which places, in the course of a brilliant engagement, we carried the village of Herbecourt, which the enemy had organized for defensive purposes. The northern and western outskirts of Assevillers are in our hands.

We made progress north of Estrees. We captured more prisoners and heavy guns, but the total has not yet been ascertained.

We have identified thirty-nine German battalions on the French attacking front, of which, according to prisoners, thirty-one have suffered heavy losses and are completely disorganised.

On the right of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the enemy strongly attacked Damloup work, which they captured, but a counter-attack completely drove them out and the work remains in our hands.

The communique in the evening reported: There was no infantry action north of the Somme, where the situation is unchanged.

Assevillers Captured

The French, continuing their successes south of the Somme and east of Mereaucourt Wood, captured Chapitre Wood and the village of Feuillere and, further south, brilliantly stormed Assevillers, the center of a powerful defensive organisation.

South of Assevillers, we conquered the second German position to the vicinity of Estrees, passed beyond the second position in the afternoon and captured Buscourt, east of Feuillere and Flancourt. Here the ground we have won reaches to a depth of five kilometers.

Enemy re-inforcements are reported in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre. Other re-inforcements, east of Flancourt, were dispersed by our artillery fire.

7,000 German Prisoners

Our unwounded prisoners exceed 7,000. Up to the present, seven batteries, including three of heavy caliber, have been counted among the captured material. A number of mitrailleuses, trench-guns and other batteries lodged in casemates and several at Herbecourt have not been counted up to the present.

There was no infantry action on either bank of the Meuse. Artillery was moderately active on the left bank. There was a violent bombardment at Poivre Hill, Thiaumont work and Damloup battery, on the right bank, but the enemy did not attack at Damloup.

The communique this afternoon reported: Six enemy attacks northwest of Thiaumont work were repulsed by our curtain-fire and rifle-fire, with heavy loss to the enemy.

The night was calm north and south of the Somme. The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack on the captured positions, which we organised.

Three more batteries have been captured, two being of heavy caliber.

Germans Regain Some Second Line Positions

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 3.—Western theater.—The combined Anglo-French attacks on both sides of the Somme are generally not progressing on the northern side of the river. The enemy suffered extraordinarily severe and bloody losses. South of the Somme, we re-gained the positions in the second line mentioned yesterday.

The increased activity on all the attacked parts of the front remained on the same level. West of the Meuse, the French attempts to conquer the trenches near Height 304 led to small infantry engagements.

East of the Meuse, the enemy further expended themselves in fruitless attacks against Thiaumont and Froide Terre. The French temporarily entered the foremost German trenches over a length of 160 meters south-west of Thiaumont, but were immediately ejected.

The high battery of Damloup, south-east of the fortress of Vaux, has been in German hands since last night. About 100 prisoners and several machine-guns were captured.

The French detachments which advanced against the German positions in the Priest Forest, north of Pont-a-Mousson, were easily repulsed.

In numerous air-fights, six enemy aeroplanes were shot down, four in the German lines. Lieutenant Malzer, on this occasion, disabled his 7th and Lieutenant Parschau his 6th enemy aeroplane. Anti-aircraft gunfire brought down an enemy biplane over Douai and another east of Pervise, the day before yesterday. Two French captive balloons were shot down by German aviators in the Verdun sector.

July 4.—North of the Ancre, the enemy have not repeated their attacks. Strong enemy masses attacked from Thiepval to La Boisselle Wood, on the front between the Ancre and the Somme and from Mametz to Belleaux Baralot. The severe losses caused by our artillery and infantry fire correspond to the large number of troops employed by the enemy.

The attacks were repulsed everywhere. Furious fighting took place for the village of Hardecourt. The French who entered the village were ejected.

Local enemy attacks north-east of Ypres, west of La Bassee and south-west of Lens and strong attacks against the high battery of Damloup were entirely repulsed. The repeated French official reports about the re-conquest of Thiaumont, as well as the figures of prisoners made in the combats on the Somme, are falsehoods.

German patrols, east and south-east of Armentieres, entered the British reconnoitering entrenchments near Exbrueck and the French positions west of Muelhausen. Here, an officer and 60 men were made prisoners by the Germans.

Five enemy aviators were shot down in air-fights, without a single German loss. Another four were shot down by German anti-aircraft gunfire. Six of the disabled enemy aeroplanes are in German hands.

HIRING RATE REDUCED

at

THE Central Garage Co., Limited

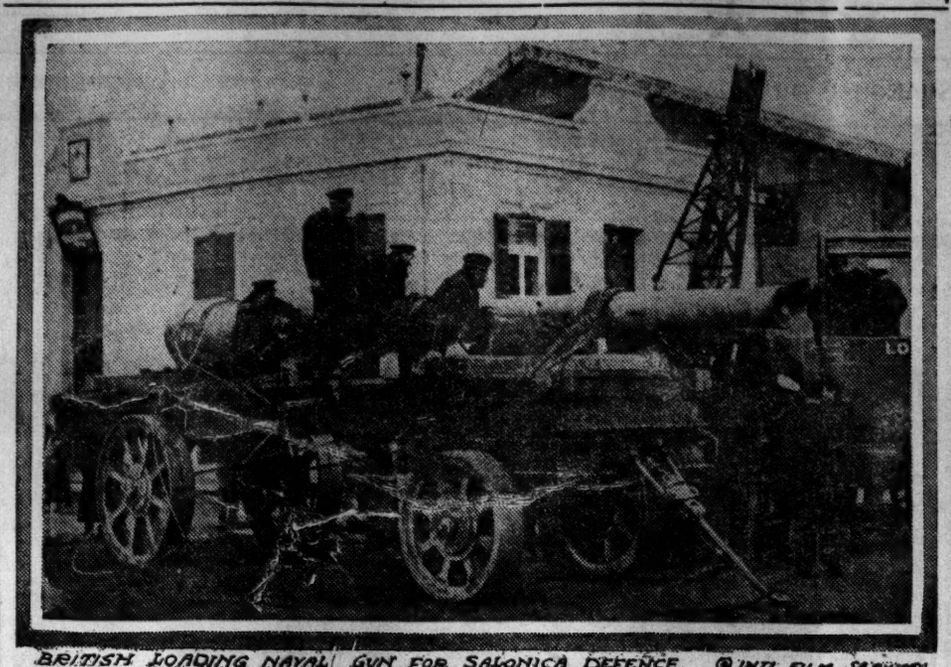
Cars $4.00 per hour

Open day and night

'Phone 3809—(3 lines)

Ask for Hiring Department

British Land More Naval Guns for Defense of Salonica



BRITISH LOADING NAVAL GUN FOR SALONICA DEFENCE. © INTL FILM SERVICES

The British have landed many of their guns, which have been placed in position outside Salonica for the defense of the Allied position in Greece against an expected German-Bulgar attack. The Germans have conducted many aerial roads over Salonica and a concentrated attack is expected soon.

The picture shows a large naval gun being moved from the quayside by British soldiers, to a heavy wagon which will convey it to the front.

Weddings

Lynborg-Ferguson

Mr. Frederick C. Lynborg and Miss Marion Ferguson were married yesterday at St. Andrew's Church, Broadway. The bride is the daughter of Mr .Ferguson of the Chinese Customs. The groom is connected with A. Arnaud-Coste and R. V. Dent.

The official ceremony took place in the morning at the Danish Consulate. Miss Olga Lynborg, a sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, while Mr. Thomas Main was best man.

The couple will leave on Friday for a honeymoon in Japan. The wedding reception was held at No. 60 Range Road.

Wolcott-Oehler

Yesterday afternoon, Miss Sidney L. Oehler, of St. Mary's Hall, Jessfield and Mr. Roger D. Wolcott, of Soochow, were married at St. John's pro-Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by Bishop F. R. Graves and the bride was given away by Miss S. L. Dodson. She was attended by Miss Margaret H. Bailey and Miss Olivia H. Pott as bridesmaids, whilst Mary Standring and Eleanor Lincoln were flower-girls. Mr. Turner A. Beall, of the Standard Oil Co., Soochow, was best man and the Rev. H. A. McNulty, Rev. S. J. Talbot, Rev. W. P. Roberts and Mr. W. S. A. Pott acted as ushers.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather of the morning, the sun shone bright and clear as the bridal party entered the church to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Marion S. Mitchell, of St. Mary's Hall. The bride wore a dress of white chiffon crepe and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations, her veil of tulle being caught up with a dainty wreath of orange blossoms.

The bridesmaids were in blue chiffon over white, with picture hats to match and carried sheaths of field daisies. The little flower girls preceded the bride, carrying baskets of daisies.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the ladies' house of St. Mary's Hall, where refreshments were served. The newly-married couple then departed for Shanghai and will spend the summer at Tsingtau. After September 1st, they will be at home to their friends at Soochow Academy, Soochow.

PROTEST PRESS CENSORS

The Shanghai Chinese Press Association has addressed a petition to President Li complaining that the telegrams and letters sent by the correspondents of the Shanghai papers at Peking and in other parts of the country are still opened by censors. The association asks the President to abolish this practice.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These wonderful Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in readiness, as their the first sign of any Irregularity of the System, a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Chemist, WORTHAM-ON, Bath.

MILLS and FACTORIES

We now have for sale several large tracts of land fronting on the Soochow Creek and others fronting the Whangpoo River, suitable for mills and factories. We have also large and small factory sites at Pootung.

SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

We have 20 to 80 mow lots in the Eastern, Northern, and Western Districts and in the French Settlement suitable for Schools and Colleges. These lots vary in price according to area and location. Partial payment may be made for any of our lots and the balance in instalments or by arrangement.

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

TYRE REPAIRS

You can often save the expense of a new motor-car tyre, if you have the old one repaired in time.

Free air-service, with proper inflation and complete vulcanizing plant, under foreign expert supervision, are the two best remedies. Both are available at

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 3809 (5 lines)

Wilson Urges A World Peace Alliance With the United States As A Partner

President Advocates a Departure From Old Policy Of Aloofness

A MEDIATION 'FEELER'

He Indicates Steps People Want If The Chance Comes

Washington, May 27.—President Wilson in a speech tonight before the League to Enforce Peace outlined in general terms the basis on which the United States would undertake to suggest or initiate a movement for peace in Europe.

Coming from the man to whom the entire world has begun to turn for the first definite step in the interest of peace, the President's address made a profound impression on his audience. Although Mr. Wilson did not express a willingness at this itme to renew his offers of mediation to the Powers at war, his address is generally believed to have been prepared with a view to its effect in European capitals. In many quarters here it is regarded as an open "feeler."

The most important part of the address appeared in the closing paragraphs. Amid an intense interest on the part of his hearers the President sketched the course which, he declared, he believed the people of the United States would want their Government to follow.

American Attitude

In the first place, he said, the United States would have no concern about the terms which the belligerents might agree upon for a settlement of their immediate interests. Having no part itself in the war, he said, the United States has no material aims to satisfy. The prime interest of the United States, he set forth, was merely for peace and its guarantees for the future.

In the second place, the President said with what was regarded by his audience as a direct reference to the controversies which have developed between this country and the belligerents in the submarine and blockade issues, the United States will want to see created a universal association among the nations of the world to keep inviolate the principle of the freedom of the seas.

Furthermore, he declared, the United States would want to see such an association created "to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence."

"But I did not come here, let me repeat, to discuss that programme," added the President in his concluding remarks. "I came here only to avow a creed and give expression to the confidence I feel that the world is even now upon the eve of a great consummation, when some common force will be brought into existence which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all governments, when coercion shall be summoned not to the service of political ambition or selfish hostility but to the service of a common order, a common justice and a common peace. God grant that the dawn of that day of frank dealing and of settled peace, concord and co-operation may be near at hand."

A Change of Policy

Marking as it does a radical change in the traditional policy of aloofness, which the United States has adopted toward the nations of Europe in respect to "entangling alliances," his proposal that the United States should be a partner in this projected league of nations was interpreted by his hearers to mean that the United States would stand ready for the future to throw all the weight of its force, physical as well as moral, behind a common effort to maintain peace.

That the speech will create widespread discussion in the European war capitals is regarded as certain in view of the recent utterances of Chanellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany, President Poincare of France and Sir Edward Grey and Premier Asquith of Great Britain.

The speech in full was as follows:

"When the invitation to be here tonight came to me I was glad to accept it—not because it offered me an opportunity to discuss the programme of the league, that you will, I am sure, not expect of me—but because the desire of the whole world now turns eagerly, more and more eagerly, toward the hope of peace, and there is just reason why we should take our part in counsel upon this great theme. It is right that I, as spokesman of our Government, should attempt to give expression to what I believe to be the thought and purpose of the people of the United States in this vital matter.

"This great war that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago and which has swept within its flame so great a part of the civilized world has affected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps our duty, to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects.

"With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore. But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe, has of necessity engulfed many a fair province of right that lies very near to us. Our own rights as a nation, the liberties, the privileges and the property of our people have been profoundly affected.

Not Mere Lookers On

"We are not mere disconnected lookers on. The longer the war lasts the more deeply do we become concerned that it should be brought to an end and the world be permitted to resume its normal life and course again. And when it does come to an end we shall be as much concerned as the nations at war to see peace assume an aspect of permanence, give promise of days from which the anxiety of uncertainty shall be lifted, bring some assurances that peace and war shall always hereafter be reckoned part of the common interest of mankind.

"We are participants, whether we would or not, in the life of the world. The interests of all nations are our own also. We are parties with the rest. What affects mankind is inevitably our affair as well as the affair of the nations of Europe and Asia.

"One observtion on the causes of the present war we are at liberty to make, and to make it may throw some light forward upon the future as well as backward upon the past. It is plain that this war could have come only as it did, suddenly and out of secret counsels, without warning to the world, without discussion, without any of the deliberate movements of counsel with which it would seem natural to approach so stupendous a contest.

"It is probable that if it had been foreseen just what would have happened, just what alliances would be formed, just what forces arrayed against one another, those who brought the great contest on would have been glad to substitute conference for force.

"If we ourselves had been afforded some opportunity to apprise the belligerents of the attitude we it would be our duty to take, of the policies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our moral and economic strength, and in certain circumstances even our physical strength also, our own contribution to the council which might have averted the struggle would have been considered worth weighing and regulating.

Lesson of the Conflict

"And the lesson which the shock at being taken by surprise in a matter so deeply vital to all the nations of the world has made poignantly clear is that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy. Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common interest and as to some feasible methods of acting in concert when any nation or group of nations seeks to disturb those fundamental things can we feel that civilization is at last in a way of justifying its existence and claiming to be finally established. It is clear that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals.

"We must indeed in the very same breath with which we avow this conviction admit that we have ourselves on occasion in the past been offenders against the law of diplomacy which we thus forcast; but our conviction is not the less clear, but rather the more clear on that account. If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world, it has at least disclosed a great moral necessity and set forward the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age.

"Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plain that their thought has come to this, that the principle of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails as against another sort of selfish aggression; that henceforth alliance must not be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind.

"The nations of the world have become each other's neighbors. It is their interest that they should understand each other. In order that they may understand each other it is imperative that they should agree to co-operate in a common cause and that they should so act that the guiding principle of that common cause shall be even handed and impartial justice.

Thought of America

"This is undoubtedly the thought of America. This is what we ourselves will say when there comes a proper occasion to say it. In the dealings of nations with one another arbitrary force must be rejected and we must move forward to the thought of the modern world, the thought of which peace is the very atmosphere. That thought constitutes a chief part of the passionate conviction of America.

"We believe these fundamental things:

"First that every people have a right to choose the sovereignity under which they shall live. Like other nations, we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended against that principle when for a little while controlled by selfish passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit; but it has become more and more our rule of life and action.

"Second that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon.

"And third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and the disregard of the rights of people and nations.

Willing to Be a Peace Partner

"So sincerely do we believe in these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violation.

"There is nothing that the United States wants for itself that any other nation has. We are willing, on the contrary, to limit ourselves along with them to a prescribed course of duty and respect for the rights of others which will check any selfish passion of our own, as it will check any aggressive impulse of theirs.

"If it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initate a movement for peace among the nations now at war I am sure that the people of the United States would wish their Government to move along these lines:

"First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

"Second, a universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

"But I did not come here, let me repeat, to discuss a programe. I came only to avow a creed and give expression to the confidence I feel that the world is even now upon the eve of a great consummation, when some common force will be brought into existence which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all Governments, when coercion shall be summoned not to the service of political ambition or selfish hostility, but to the service of a common order, a common justice and a common peace.

"Good grant that the dawn of that day of frank dealing and of settled peace, concord and cooperation may be hear at hand."

President Wilson Outlines Two Ways Of Bringing about Peace Among Nations

If it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the nations now at war I am sure that the people of the United States would wish their Government to move along these lines:

First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

Second, a universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TURNER M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results. K. MORGNER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W DINSDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

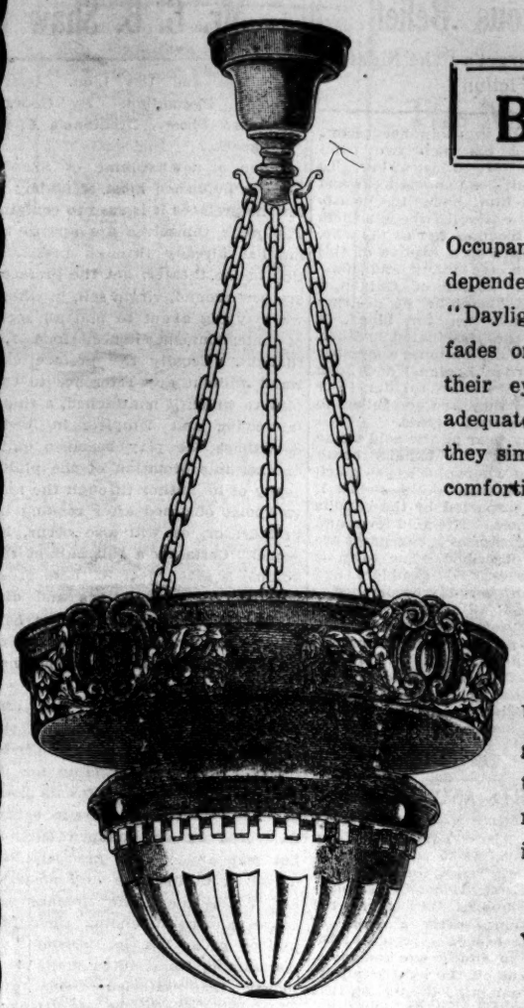
"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BENNER, M D, Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

When The Sun Goes Down at Night, Simply Switch To —



TRADE MARK BRASCOLITE PATENTED

Occupants of Brascolited buildings are independent of the Sun for their supply of "Daylight." When the natural daylight fades or disappears, instead of subjecting their eyes to the strain imposed by inadequate illumination or bare glaring lamps, they simply switch on the soft, white eye-comforting light of the

TRADE MARK BRASCOLITE PATENTED

Uniform distribution, absence of glare and eye-strain, high efficiency; these are some of the features which make it the ideal lighting fixture for illuminating any interior.

WHAT IS THE BRASCOLITE?

A fixture—not a new kind of lamp, but a fixture designed to give a combination of diffused and reflected light—diffusion from the bowl and reflection from the depolished white reflecting plane. The light given is shadowless, white, uniform and soft, and photometric tests prove that the Brascolite system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

Note particularly this feature—that the ceiling of the room is not depended upon for reflection—the fixture carries its own reflecting plane

Adaptable to any height ceiling—no assembling, wiring or trimming to bother with—the fixture comes to you ready to connect up with the house wiring.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT and EXPORT CO.

28 Nanking Road.

MASPERO FRÈRES Ltd. CAIRE-EGYPTE

Those Who Discriminate

MASPERO FRÈRES Ltd. CAIRE-EGYPTE

SMOKE

"FELUCCA" 33"

MASPERO FRÈRES Ltd. CAIRE-EGYPTE

Maspero frères

MASPERO FRÈRES Ltd. CAIRE-EGYPTE

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount, making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p. Tls. 0 50 each.
100 c.p. ,, 1.00 ,,

Obtainable at the

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms: 471-2 Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

News and Views in the World of Books

Story of War and Religious Belief

Discussion of a Vital Theme in Paul Bourget's 'The Night Cometh'—Latest Works of Fiction

The Night Cometh. By Paul Bourget. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 (gold) net.

Written in Paris during the memorable Summer of 1915, one would hardly expect the latest novel of this distinguished French author to be other than intensely serious in its theme. And M. Bourget has in fact chosen for his subject one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of problems, a problem which has exercised and perplexed the minds and imaginations of men since men there were—is the death of the body truly the end of all, or is there something which lives on, a soul which carries "high through death her cup unspilled"? To those who have read many of M. Bourget's books there can, of course, be no doubt as to the answer he will give; but writing as he here does, in the first person, as a doctor, the close friend and pupil of the great surgeon who is the principal character in the book, it is of immense interest to see what reason he will give for his belief in immortality. And his reason is this: "That of the two hypotheses on death whose application I have been able to contemplate in the case of these two men, one is utilizable, the other not."

The scene of the story is laid in a French military hospital in Paris, during the first months of the present war. The head of the hospital, Michel Ortegue, is a great and famous surgeon, whose specialty is surgery of the nervous system. He is rich, successful, the devoted lover and happy husband of an intelligent, beautiful woman some twenty years younger than himself. A thoroughgoing materialist in theory, he "would not admit that the divine existed in the world any more than in man." Generous, hardworking, clean-living, self-sacrificing, an enthusiast in his profession, at the outbreak of the war he throws himself heart and soul into the task of saving men's sight and reason and lives. And then, at the very time when he is most needed, he finds himself doomed, stricken with an agonizing, incurable disease. Furiously he rebels against the waste and loss his death implies, rebels still more furiously at the thought of leaving behind him the young wife he passionately loves. For to him death is the end.

The contrasting character is Le Gallic, a young Breton soldier, the cousin of Catherine, Ortegue's wife, whom he loves secretly and in all honor. A "very simple man" and devout believer, the moment comes when he too is confronted with inevitable death; and he makes of death "a consumation, an accomplishment." It is needless to say that the two characters are both admirably handled and the tale of love and agony, the moral problem, and the tangled human relations drawn with the sure skill of a master craftsman. Nevertheless, there are certain flaws which cannot be overlooked. In the first place, the comparison is scarcely a fair one, because life meant infinitely more to Ortegue than it did to Le Gallic. The one was tortured by a hopeless passion, the other ideally happy in a returned love; the one had done his utmost, and knew himself to be of comparatively small value—no greater loss to the world than were thousands of other gallant young Frenchmen—the other was well aware that his services were almost of inestimable worth, that there were few, if any, who could fill his place in the ranks. "Men will die, men will remain paralyzed or imbecile, will become blind, because Michel Ortegue, who could have saved them, will himself die," as he truthfullydeclares. It is, indeed, a tribute to the vitality of these two characters that the reader feels that the author has been less than just to Ortegue and more than generous to Le Gallic. Moreover, it is distinctly surprising to find a writer like M. Bourget making the very common error of confounding agnesticism with atheism. And it is rather a pity that the issue should be still further clouded by Ortegue's jealousy and Catherine's consciousness that "in spite of one's self, one changes!"

She is another very real person, and her struggle between her sense of loyalty to the promise made in an hour of emotional stress and the instinctive love of life which bids her break her plighted word, is drawn with great skill and power, while her devotion to the wounded soldiers of France is as typical as it is superb. Her remorse, her endeavor to fulfill contradictory claims, her question: "But whence?" which, as the author says, really asks: "Is there an eternal rupture or a mysterious connection between the dead and the living?" help to render her more or less of an embodied symbol of striving humanity. This new novel is most emphatically not a book for those who enjoy spun-sugar fiction; but people who have brains and are willing to use them will find it well worth while, a contribution, thoughtful and artistic, to the great mass of literature dealing with this extremely important subject.

THE BORDER LEGION

The Border Legion. By Zane Grey. Illustrated by Lillian E. Wilhelm. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.35 (go'd).

When Maude Adams in the play of "Peter Pan" asks her imploring question, "Oh, how many of you believe in fairies?" every hand waves assent. Mr. Grey should arrange to have some one with equal charm ask, "Oh, how many of you believe in movies?" All those who answer in the affirmative will enjoy and be thrilled by "The Border Legion."

Joan Randle, a beautiful and courageous girl of the West, goes trailing her lover, Jim Cleve, whom she had taunted until he left for the border.

Joan meets three bandits, and the strange leader, Kells, falls in love with her. He murders her escort, Roberts, and his own two compantons who dare to leer at her. To protect herself Joan shoots Kells and then nurses him back to health. The rest of the bandit tribe join them and Kells introduces her as his wife. Her adventures as a captive of this lawless band are many and hair-raising. Her horror of Gulden, a cannibal and "machine of destruction," with his lust for blood, is shared by the fascinated reader. Finally Jim Cleve becomes a member of this "Border Legion," and Joan makes herself known to him. For safety's sake they are compelled to stay with the road agents.

When they hear of the gold strike at Alder Creek the bandits break camp and go where there is so much to steal and plunder. Jim strikes it rich and is suspected by the bandits of being honest. The gold fever and the utter lawlessness it engenders are adequately described. The town is full of thieves and gamblers and murder is an everyday occurrence.

Of course, it all ends well, but we will not say how. Suffice it to note that Joan is a very charming and unusual heroine; Cleve is interesting, but Kells, with his extreme badness and occasional goodness, dominates the story. There are plenty of exciting moments, and, if you believe in movies, read this book and spend a happy, breathless time with it.

HEARTS AND FACES

Hearts and Faces. By John Murray Gibbon. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35 (gold).

With something of the effect of a continuous kaleidoscopic performance, Mr. Gibbon's story carries the reader through nearly a score of years of the life of a Scotch artist, from youth to middle age and fame. Then he turns off the light abruptly, leaving in your mind the feeling that the performance is still going on, although you are not to be permitted to see it. The book illustrates in this respect one of the differences between the methods of English and American novelists. The English are prone to look upon a novel as a segment out of life, a mere section that will be all the more real in its seeming, the less they let it have either beginning or ending. The American novelist is more likely to try to make out of his material a finished episode, a group and a few movements taken out of the procession of life, complete in itself, but undisturbed in its relations to the whole. To assert that either method is better art than the other is merely to proclaim one's personal taste in fiction. The mantle of art is as broad as that of charity and it covers many virtues. Among them are both these methods. Those who like their fictional art to be a photographic transcript of life, material—is it allowed to say, perhaps, stodgy?—will always prefer the one, while those who like a little more of the light that never was, a glimpse of a wider horizon, a clearer flutter of those wings of the imagination from which fell the fairies, will have always a kindly feeling for the other.

Mr. Gibbon carries the English method to an extreme. At the opening his hero, George Grange, is a student in King's College, Aberdeen, a remarkably ignorant lad, though having feasted somewhat upon poetry. Chance puts him into the company of a middle-aged painter of strong convictions as to the only way to study art. He discovers that young George has an aptitude that the boy himself has never guessed. For a time the artist trains him according to his own ideas, setting him to work at the very beginning with colors and making him study and endeavor to reproduce lights and colors and forms and atmospheric effects as they really are. Afterward the young man goes to London, where he works hard and attains success, and later he lives and paints in Paris and visits other European cities.

Crossing his life every now and then, from the beginning of the story, is the sinister figure of a young Englishman of evil nature, who develops all his native talent for wickedness and spreads a blighting influence wherever he goes. Several women, mostly bad, help to complicate the action and to spin the threads that connect these two men in the same web of life. Some of the pages show knowledge of character and motive and understanding of life, while other passages are deplorably melodramatic and unreal.

The author, who is now an official of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was earlier in life a student in the art schools of Paris and London, and there he learned the manners and customs, the methods, the tricks of the trade, the thousand and one incidents, characteristics and va'uations with which he makes a notably realistic picture of life in the art circles of those two cities. Among the many novels that have essayed the same theme Mr. Gibbon's story stands out a lifelike and colorful picture. Especially interesting is his study of the intrigue and wire-pulling that go on behind the scenes when an artist is to be selected to paint the portrait of royalty. Those who like best to look upon the sunny side of life probably will not enjoy Mr. Gibbon's novel. For it is grim and ironic and it deals much with the dark and seamy sides of human nature. It is said that some of his characters are thinly veiled portraitures of people well known in London.

Mr. G. B. Shaw In Typical Prefaces

Androcless and the Lion. Overruled. Pygmalion. By George Bernard Shaw. Brentano's $1.50 —(gold).

When a new volume of Shaw's plays is published most of us buy it for the prefaces it is sure to contain. The plays thmselves are apt to be familiar already through presentation in the theater, but the prefaces are new ground, virgin soil, in which we may dig about to find all sorts of entertainment honest food for thought. Usually the preface can stand without any reference to the play to which it is attached, a thing interesting and complete in itself. Sometimes the play becomes quite another interpretation of the philosophy of its author through the new viewpoint obtained after reading its preface; or, as will also occur, its sequel. Certainly a full half of the volume is given over to these prose disquisitions, explanations and disputes, and we think it is this half that will bear the thumbmarks of frequent reading and the pencillings of thought.

Thousands of people saw and laughed at "Androcles and the Lion." A story of the early Christians, it took an old fable for its starting point, and used for its characters no vague and mystic beings hampered by an outworn diction, but men and women precisely like ourselves, talking the very modernest of dialogue. The Romans are shown not as defending their imperiled gods, but as insistent on maintaining the status quo of a society that satisfied them, and which this pestiferous set attacked in an absurd yet possibly dangerous way. As for the Christians themselves, each has his or her reason for meeting martyrdom. Perhaps Lavinia's reason is the clearest:

The Captain—Are you then going to die for nothing?

Lavinia—Yes, that is the wonderful thing. It is since all the stories and dreams have gone that I have now no doubt at all I must die for something greater than dreams and stories.

Captain—But for what?

Lavinia—I don't know. If it were anything small enough to know, it would be too small to die for, I think I am going to die for God. Nothing else is real enough to die for.

But let us get to the preface to this play.

In this preface Mr. Shaw examines the story told in the four Gospels, attempts to appraise the character of Jesus, and explains in detail just how different what we call Christianity is from the idea Jesus taught or the thing He sought. He arrives at the conclusion that Jesus's plan was the simplest and most practical that has ever been given to the world, and that it is the one on which our existence must eventually be based; not because it best prepares us for a future life, but because it is best adapted to the exigencies of the present.

One of Shaw's contentions is that the bulk of so-called Christians are simply iconolaters, worshipping pictures and statues or unalterable stories about Him. He says:

"The test of the prevalence of this is that if you write or speak of Jesus as a real live person, or even as a still active God, such worshippers are more horrified than Don Juan was when the statue stepped from its pedestal and came to supper with him * * * if you venture to wonder how Christ would have looked if he had shaved or had his hair cut * * * whether he laughed over the repartees by which he baffled the priests when they tried to trap him into sedition and blasphemy, or even if you tell any part of his story in the vivid terms of modern colloquial slang, you will produce an extraordinary dismay among the iconolaters. You will have made the picture come out from its frame, the statue descend from its pedestal, the story become real, with all the incalculable consequences that may flow from this terrifying miracle. It is at such moments that you realize that the iconolaters have never for a moment conceived of Christ as a real person, who meant what he said. * * * The moment it strikes you (as it may any day) that Christ is not the lifeless, harmless image he has hitherto been to you, but a rallying center for revolutionary influences which all established States and Churches fight, you must look to yourselves; for you have brought the image to life; and the mob may not be able to bear the horror."

The second play, Shaw describes in his preface as a farcical comedy, and offers it as a model to all future writers of farcical comedy. It is clever, it sets forth Shaw's now well-known ideas in regard to the real unimportance of sex in the great scheme of life, and explains to some degree the fictitious importance that still hangs about it. This explanation in the preface goes much further. He tells us:

"I want the unfaithful husband or the unfaithful wife in a farcical comedy not to bother me with their divorce cases or the stratagems they employ to avoid a divorce case, but to tell me how and why married couples are unfaithful. I don't want to hear the lies they tell one another to conceal what they have done, but the truths they tell one another when they have to face what they have done without concealment or excuse."

There is a great deal in the preface to "Overruled" about the stage itself, and the plays and ideas that get on it, its conventions, its limitations, its possibilities. Naturally from a writer of Shaw's experience and intelligence such a discussion is valuable and interesting. The refreshing earnestness and sincerity of the man strikes you afresh each time you meet him on that great field of humn emotion and worldly problem where he is continually going to and fro, desperately desirous of finding out what it is we really feel, and really think about what we feel, under all the pretenses and shams and cowardices and blindnesses that clutter the place.

"Pygmalion" had a long and successful run, and delighted many with its depiction of a Duchess made out of a flow-seller cockney girl and an imposed smart language. Or, if not exactly a Duchess, yet a perfectly fit and successful associate of Duchesses. Those who saw the play will recollect that Eliza, going out to buy Higgins the needed gloves, leaves him chuckling and disporting himself in a highly satisfied manner. The inference is that the two are going to bury their differences and join in a real Shaw marriage.

But the preface, or rather the sequel, changes all that. Here is what Shaw tells us in regard to the matter, after the curtain falls:

"People in all directions have assumed, for no other reason than that she became the heroine of a romance, that she married the hero of it. This is unbearable, not only because her little drama, if acted on such a thoughtless assumption, must be spoiled, but because the true sequel is patent to any one with a sense of human nature in general, and of feminine instinct in particular."

It is Freddy she marries, the young elegant who went forth into the rain after a cab, and whose mental processes are of a caliber that will never puzzle Eliza, while his devotion is the sort that will give rather than demand, which is what Higgins does. Indeed, it is hinted that Eliza really grows to dislike Higgins. You cannot love a god as you love a human. "Galatea never does quite like Pygmalion: his relation to her is too godlike to be altogether agreeable."

There is a great deal more in this book that is extremely worth talking about and that is both stimulating and amusing. It is difficult to find so much as a single page by Shaw that is not both or either, and in some ways this latest volume is one of his best. You will disagree with it tremendously, as you will welcome and accept it with delight; above all you will be thoroughly alive while reading it.

THE HONEY POT

The Honey Pot. By Countess Barcynska, New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.35.

The Countess Barcynska's new novel is to be read, and considered, from one of two points of view. As a moral document. "The Honey Pot" is, we venture to believe, quite valueless. As a story, it is readable and interesting. Its characters are not without charm, its incidents hold our attention, its happy ending comes after no small amount of uncertainty. It is from the standpoint of simple fiction that we prefer to regard it, and that we recommend it to the reader. As a "grim piece of realism" or an Edgeworthian paean to virtue, we would not choose to consider it at all.

The story of "The Honey Pot" is the story of two chorus girls in London—one a frank, fearless, likable daughter of "the profession," the other a stage-struck and impoverished young aristocrat whose loyalty to her show-girl friend does much to overcome the distaste caused by the author's insistence alike upon her virtues and upon the obviousness of her qualities as a "lady." Alexandra is a prig by nature; the final defeat of her priggishness—first in her devotion to stage-born Maggie, then in her sympathy for an unhappy friend, and at last in her love for the man she marries—is not the least important feature of the "happy ending" of the tale.

It is Maggie, however, who is the book's real heroine, and whose adventures we follow with the most human sympathy. It may be that Maggie is not very real or very convincing; there may or may not be Maggies in the chorus and in cheap lodgings in London, looking for work; Maggie is lovable and interesting in Countess Barcynska's book. And that is all we ask.

For, again, ti is as a piece of fiction that "The Honey Pot" becomes worth reading. Its conventional warning against "the dangers of the stage," its pages of conversation in which nothing but these "dangers" is discussed, its moralizings—all these are. for the most part, hollow, meaningless, tiresome things. The author goes out of her way to tell us that Alexandra "was aware that strong passions * * * did exist in the world. She had read of these things * * * but these passions * * * seemed things that did not touch her class." And such statements as this are exceedingly wearisome bits of priggery. But in the episode, for instasce, wherein Alexandra is gulled by an impostor into spending her last sovereign for singing lessons, there is real vigor and humanness. And the denouement in Alexandra's story is well presented and interesting. On the whole, "The Honey Pot" is a readable tale.

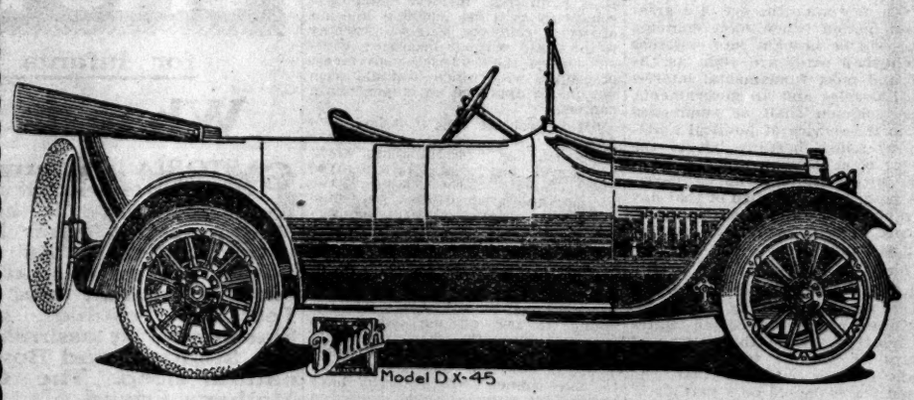
Since War broke out, approximately

2,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

1916 Six-Cylinder BUICK



Seven-Passenger—55 H. P.

ON VIEW AND FOR SALE AT

THE EASTERN GARAGE

Soochow Road

Marques, Chang and Pereira

DISTRIBUTORS

Clearance Sale

previous to removal

25% off on all purchases

SING FAT & Co.

3a Nanking Road

10183

KODAK FILMS

Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line.

Burr 2 Broadway

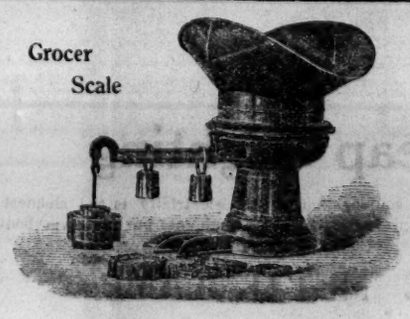
For paper of any kind

See

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

Grocer Scale



DO YOU WEIGH Your Meat, Butter, Provisions and Groceries ?

If so, you will find

THE HOWE FAMILY SCALE

the very Scale you want.

HOWE SCALES

are the Standard of Excellence and Reliability.

All types such as: Counter, Grocer, Coal, Fish, Freight, Medical, Post Office and Bathroom Scales now on view at our Salesrooms. Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

Grocer Scale

MUSTARD & COMPANY

22, Museum Road, corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Agents for China, Tel. 5491.

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB OPENING SWIM IS HELD

The first aquatic entertainment of the Rowing Club's 1916 Summer Series took place last evening at the Soochow Road bath and was a good augury for the coming season, as, though the number of spectators was small, the competitors were all in good trim and swam some first class finishes.

The diving and water polo were much enjoyed.

The details:

One Length Handicap—Final Heat.

B. G. Wilson 2 secs.	1
L. Bertes 3 secs.	2
E. A. Brodie scr.	3
N. G. Beale 3 secs.	0

(In this race 13 competed). Time 21 2/5 secs.

Standing Headers.

E. A. Brodie	1st
N. G. Beale	2nd
H. N. Olsen	3rd
F. R. Gabbot	4th

Also competed:—H. D. Rodger, A. C. Nash, W. J. Brown, B. G. Wilson, C. T. Nash, L. Bertes, J. L. Cowan, B. Hunting.

The water polo teams were:—

Whites:—L. Bertes; A. R. Agassiz and F. R. Gabbot; R. W. MacCabe; I. Macdonald, H. N. Olsen and A. C. Nash.

Blues:—B. G. Wilson; N. G. Beale and E. A. Brodie; D .H. Cooke; H. D. Rodger, N. C. Brodie and W. J. Brown.

Goals were scored (for Blues) by H. D. Rodger, E. A. Brodie and N. G. Beale; (for Whites) by R. W. MacCabe and J. S. Agassiz.

The Flying Squadron Team Race was won by Mr. Olsen's team (J. S. Agassiz, N. G. Beale, L. Bertes, F. R. Gabbot, A. C. Nash, H. N. Olsen, H. D. Rodger). Mr. E. A. Brodie's team was second.

Cricket

A cricket match between "A" Co. (British) S.V.C. and S.P.S. old boys will be played on the Cricket Club grounds this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon, starting both days at 5 o'clock. The following will represent the P.S.O.B.:—C. Bowern, E. J. Cooke, J. J. Ellis, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), F. Madar, G. Madar, C. E. Ollerdessen, B. H. Smith, Alf. Souza, A. Souza, and A. V. White.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C., Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. July 5, 1916.

56.—Instructional Parades for Infantry.—A series of parades will be held for instruction in Outpost work, under the Director of Infantry Training, who will issue full particulars to O. C. Units.

57.—Recruit Drills.—To avoid the long delay in passing Recruits at this time of the year, Recruit Drills for Units using the British drill will be held during July, August and September. Full particulars will be issued to O. C. Units.

School For Card Players

Auction Bridge. J. P. F. says: In a hand recently played the score being love all, with a game against the dealer, who passed, second hand bid a club, third hand a heart and the fourth hand held these cards: Ace of hearts alone; five clubs to the ace, queen and one small diamond; ace queen jack ten small in spades. What should he bid, and why?

Three spades. If the second hand is a sound bidder he must have three honors in clubs, and no good player wants to struggle for five odd in clubs if his partner has a better declaration. If clubs go round once, dummy can get in to lead the trumps for the finesse, and the most that the declarer should lose is a trump and two diamonds. The hand should go game.

F. P. A. says: Dealer bids no trump; second hand two hearts, and third hand says: "Double two hearts—No! Two no trumps." The fourth player demands a new deal. Is this the proper penalty for the irregular bid?

This is not a bid out of turn, but an attempt to correct a slip of the tongue. Under the new laws a double cannot be corrected, so third hand must let his declaration stand as a double of two hearts. There is no penalty, however, against him, further than being held to his first declaration.

F. D. G. says: After the declarer has led several spades, one opponent, A, discards a diamond. The trick is turned and quitted. Another spade brings another diamond from A. As the trick was being turned down by the declarer B asks A if he has no spades. It turns out he has a spade. A insists that inasmuch as his own partner called attention to the revoke, and it was not discovered by the declarer, there is no penalty.

It is not necessary for the declarer to claim the revoke penalty until the spade falls from A's hand that shows he has renounced in error. No matter by whom the revoke is pointed out, the declarer or his adversaries, the penalty for it remains the same. If the second trick was not quitted when B asked the question there is only one revoke to pay for, and A loses 100 points.

T. A. G. says: It is the declarer's lead, but he leads a card from dummy, and dummy calls his attention to the error. A insists that dummy retain the lead, as the contract cannot be made if dummy leads. Has dummy the right to prevent the lead?

It is not stated whether the second hand had played to the trick. If not the lead may be accepted or rejected, but the declarer himself cannot take it back and lead from the right hand unless directed to do so by one or other of his opponents. Even if the lead had not been actually made, should dummy try to prevent it the opponents would still have the right to have the lead come from either hand.

C. F. M. says: Z deals with the red cards while his partner is at the telephone for a moment. On Y's return he shuffles the blue pack hastily and then picks up his hand. In doing so he picks up a card from the blue pack. Y's opponents get the winning declaration, and the extra card is not discovered until the eleventh trick. What should be done?

If each of the four players had thirteen red cards the deal was evidently correct, and all that is necessary is for Y to discard the blue card in his hand and finish the play with his red cards.

Cribbage, C. V. H. says: Playing two hand, A to lead, the cards fall: 4 2, 3, ace, 5, 6, 4, ace. On this A pegs runs of three, five and six, while B pegs runs of four and of six and a go, or last card. B objects to A's run of six, made with the duplicate four. As the run is complete without going back to the first four played by A it is legitimate.

H. S. P. says; Playing two hand the first card played by A is a four. B plays an 8, A a 6 and B a 7, for which he pegs a run of three. Now A lays down a 5 and pegs five holes. This B disputes, as the four is too far back. The run is correct, as there are no duplicates played, and the five cards are in numerical order.

Pinochle. D. F. says: We understand that the bidder always has the first count in playing auction, with or without a widow, but suppose the bidder has no chance? Three playing, A is 990, B is 980, when C gets the bid, with only 400 on the slate. If both A and B go out on the play which wins?

Auction is usually played so many deals to a game, high score at the end to win. If three agree to play 1,000 points up, old style, any one who reaches 1,000 when he is not the bidder should call out, so that he may win against the other non-bidder in case the bidder cannot or may not go game on the deal.

Poker, D. C. S. says: Seven are in the game, but A is called to the telephone saying "Leave me out one hand." In spite of this request the dealer gives cards for seven players with the remark. "He will be back in time." B insists it is a misdeal, as there are only six players at the table. B is correct.

A. P. says: In a jack pot the opener asks for one card, but upon looking over his hand to discard finds he has made a mistake in his supposed two small pairs and cannot open it, which he announces. Under the rules for false openers that draw cards the others insist on a free ride for the next jack. Is this correct?

No, because the oponer has not drawn cards in the sense of the law. The law refers to openers who take the cards asked for into the hand and bet upon the hand for the pool, which is suspicious, to say the least. When the opener simply asks for a card and does not take it on the discovery of his false openers he forfeits his interest in the current pool, but that is all.

S. M. F. says: A bets that if the opener is about to split for the purpose of trying to get a straight or a flush he must announce it. Is this correct?

No, the opener need not say anything about what he is drawing for, provided he puts his discard under the chips in the pool on every occasion, whether he is about to split or not.

A. D. L. says: A insists that if the opener is laying away the smaller of two pairs, neither of which is good enough in itself to open on, he must announce to the table that he no longer has openers.

Wrong. See answer to S.M.F.

Sixty-six. H. C. says: A has the lead and B is getting nervous as to the fate of the game, so he wins a trick and closes. A bets he cannot close until he has made a lead and A has played to it, without following suit.

A is wrong. The moment the trump is turned down by a player who is in the lead, the second player must follow suit if he can.

Lawn Bowls

The following teams will play at the Lawn Bowls Club grounds on Saturday afternoon, at 4.30:

Match Committee	Handicapping Committee
J. T. Disselduff (skip)	L. Evans (skip)
W. A. Ogden	E. Payne
J. V. Davis	E. Hunter
G. Dunlop	F. Large
W. N. C. Allen (skip)	O. Crewe-Read (skip)
C. E. Pearson	A. Gray
J. Frost	H. H. Fowler
W. Gater	F. L. Marshall
C. M. Bain (skip)	S. Hammond (skip)
J. Valentine	J. Park
J. P. Lowe	F. C. Banham
J. Quin	R. Simmons
A. D. Bell (skip)	G. H. Phillips (skip)
Dr. J. W. Ross	J. Scotson
F. B. Walker	A. T. Wignall
D. Mennie	E. M. Reid
J. C. Macdougall (skip)	C. W. Porter (skip)
J. C. Sheridan	H. B. Stewart
A. Samson	G. R. Wingrove
F. A. Sampson	D. MacGregor
J. C. Thomson (skip)	G. L. Campbell (skip)
R. A. Lawson	W. Dutton
A. W. Dewhurst	V. Grundy
W. J. Gande	A Taylor

Reserves—Rev. W. H. Rees, J. Naylor, A. G. Mossop, J. B. Grant and B. Hunting.

S.L.B.C. v. Junior Golf Club

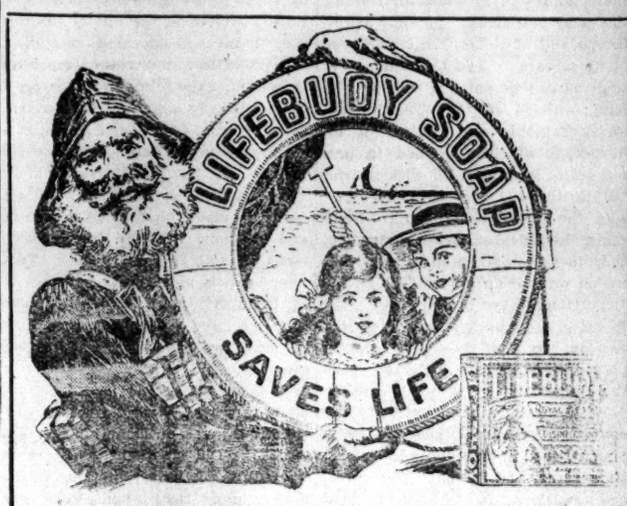
This match will be played at Hongkew Park next Sunday afternoon.

The S. L. B. Club team will be as follows:—Messrs. W. N. C. Allen, C. M. Bain, G. H. Phillips, J. C. Macdougall, J. Scotson, A. D. Bell, L. Evans, O. Crewe-Read, R. A. Lawson, H. H. Fowler, C. W. Porter, E. Hunter, J. T. Disselduff, A. Taylor, F. L. Marshall and D. Macdonald.

For new cars, neat and experienced drivers, phone 3809
The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
2-a Jinkee Road.
$4.00 per hour

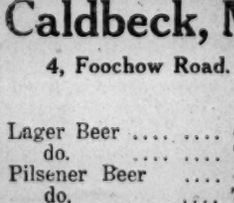
ROYAL

The Machine with a Personality
turns out better letters
Get the facts
A demonstrator will be pleased to call
'Phone 322
Sole Agents for China
MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban



When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.
They are both Happy and Healthy when using
LIFEBUOY SOAP.
It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.
Health is stored in every tablet!
MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers
Agents:
LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,
3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

The Walk-Over
CLEARANCE SALE
is now on
This includes many styles in both
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
High Shoes, Low Shoes and Pumps
STOP
and look in our window; it is full of these bargains
Come in To-day
To-morrow may be too late
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
17 Nanking Road.



American
Soda Fountain
at
Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11 Nanking Road.

Selling Agents:
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
4, Foochow Road. Telephone No. 16.

		Per Case
Lager Beer	48	Quarts $11.00
do.	72	Pints 11.50
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts 12.50
do.	72	Pints 13.00

J. C. THOMSON, Acting Agent, Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd.
4b, Peking Road, Telephone 1651.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Weather improving in our regions. Variable breezes and thunderstorms in the north. Moderate monsoon in the south.

SHANGHAI, JULY 6, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Bulgarians in Greek Macedonia

(New York Times)

GREECE is bankrupt or on the brink of bankruptcy. The clothing furnished her soldiers at mobilisation is worn out. Many of the soldiers are said to have gone home without leave, to take care of their families. The task of feeding the army is difficult. The pay of the troops and of Government employes is in arrears. The Government is such as can be patched up by the King, outside of the Constitution, under Teutonic and Bulgarian influence, to which he yielded in preference to keeping faith with Servia. "While there is only one road out," said the dangerous, popular Venizelos, the ablest of Greek statesmen, the other day, "it is precisely that which we will not follow." Now the Bulgarians have come over the frontier, command the road to the Aegean, to that recently annexed part of the Aegean littoral which the Bulgarians covet unappeasably.

With what deliberate atrocity the campaign of race propaganda was long pursued in Macedonia by Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbs! The Serbs are powerless. It has been the good pleasure of the "divine" King Constantine that the Greeks should be powerless. Flushed with victory, the Bulgarians, dreaming the dream of Balkan domination which all the Balkan peoples dream, are in Macedonia. In April Venizelos was maintaining eloquently that the time had come to make it for ever impossible "for any Government, hiding behind the person of the sovereign, to arrogate to itself rights which reside only in the whole Hellenic people." The shadowy Governments, puppets of the King, come and go. The King rules the Hellenes, whether to their satisfaction or dissatisfaction. "The Hellenic people" is not manifest. It submits or has submitted. Presumably it will stomach the Bulgarians. What else can it do? The King has led it from shame to shame.

But if the Hellenic people wake up, certain constitutional, it may even be dynastic, questions may be settled.

Travelette

Magdalen Islands

WHEN the tide is high, there are thirteen of these island bits in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; when it falls many of them are connected by a plain of glistening sand strewn with the rotting hulks and skeletons of wrecks.

There are eight thousand people on the islands, and though not far from the mainland, they are among the most isolated in the world. For six months of the year these islands are bound in ice and swept by gales that make it impossible for a vessel to come anywhere near them. The people literally hibernate, all of their occupations gone, and touch with the world completely lost. Now and again the men form little companies to repair their houses against the smashing gales. The women weave rugs. The young folks dance, and sleigh-ride over the hills when the wind lulls. So the winter passes, monotonously, but without hardships provided the supplies hold out. Winter famine is not unknown, when the spring is late coming.

But the breaking up of the ice ends the islander's idleness. Early in the spring he is out in his little boat hunting seals along the edges of the ice packs. Then the herring begin to run, and the fishermen go out with their seines to net them. Later comes cod-fishing and the setting of lobster pots. Lobsters are the mainstay of the islands, and these are said to be the best lobster fisheries in the world.

The men of the Magdalens are fishermen only. The women do most of the farm work and gather all of the bait in addition to keeping house and raising families of twelve to eighteen children. The look of the Magdalens is barren indeed—high plateaux, lifting by rugged cliffs above bare sand beaches littered with bits of wreckage. For this is one of the deadliest coasts in the world. When darkness falls the Islands are limned like a constellation by twinkling lighthouses set on every point to warn vessels away.

Confessions of 'Uncle Joe' Cannon

This following is an extract from a recent speech of the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois from the floor of the House of Representatives. Discussion before the House had to do with a bill incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the effect of which would be to give to that organization "a new lease of life," as one of its opponents put it. In the course of an extemporaneous indorsement, breathing his usual wit and wisdom, "Uncle Joe" made acknowledgment of deficiencies that only a man of his repute can afford to make. This is the first presentation of the speech to newspaper readers.

By Hon. Joseph G. Cannon

Let us be honest and square. My primary education was gotten before I was thirteen in a little log schoolhouse. If I am educated at all, it is by virtue of my experience in reading since I arrived at the age of twenty-one. I am not educated greatly. I can prove that by these reporters here when I revise my remarks, or, if not, by the typesetters at the Government Printing Office, for I cannot correctly punctuate a half dozen sentences to save my life. Oh, yes; I know what a comma is, and I know what a period is, and I know what a dash is, and I know what an interrogation point is, and there it ceases. That interrogation point is very useful to me in punctuation. Why? Oh, gentlemen, we have got to take something on trust; we have got to admit that somebody in the wide world is wise besides ourselves. We would not get along very well if we did not.

Let me give you some of my experience. Did gentlemen here ever know Prof. Langley, late head of the Smithsonian Institution, who was succeeded by Mr. Walcott? He was an old bachelor and college professor, although I do not know what college he was connected with. I had the honor at that time to be at the head of the Committee on Appropriations, and when the estimates would come up Prof. Langley would come in to explain them.

Let me give you a little thing that happened in the appropriation room. He had gone through the estimates, and then I said: "Professor, is there anything else you want to say?" I had learned to have a very high respect for his scientific attainments and his ability.

"Yes, Mr. Cannon; I would like $10,000." I said: "What for?" He said: "To experiment in inventing a flying machine." "Great heavens," I said, "a flying machine, to ride up in the air?" He said: "Now, Mr. Cannon, look here. I don't wonder at that, because you have not given the subject any investigation. Is not a bird heavier than the air? Is not the eagle who soars above in the sunlight heavier than the air?" "Yes," I said. "Don't you think then," he concluded, "that we could devise a machine by which the human animal can navigate the air?" He did not have to make any more speeches, but the sub-committee agreed to it and the full committee agreed to it. Then he said further: "I want $5,000 to found an astrophysical laboratory." I said, "What is that?" He said: "You know what physical is?" I said: "Yes." "You know what astral is?" I said: "Somebody told me once it was something about the stars." He said: "Mr. Cannon, through all the ages we have had people who have studied the heavens, and we want to study the influence of the sun on the earth's atmosphere and upon the earth."

"Five thousand dollars Isn't much, I said. "You want to make a little laboratory?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Is that all?" He said: "No; there is another very important thing, and that is the study of the rays of light beyond the red." I said: "Great heavens! are there any rays of light beyond the red?" I knew about orange and green and blue and the other colors of the spectrum. "Well," he said, "there are. I do not know how many, but in the future—I may not live to see it—it may revolutionize the world."

Well, that went in, and you ought to have seen the magazines and the newspapers—"An astrophysical laboratory"—"Going to fly like a bird." . . . Well, it did not deter me. I had been ridiculed and cartooned, and I rather liked it, because it gave me a notoriety for profanity and wickedness.

Well, you know that man did construct a machine, put it on a scow, and went down the Potomac River. It did fly—for a minute it did fly, but the engine was imperfect. He was the discoverer; and then the Yankee Wrights caught on to it a little later and improved the engine, and you now have the aeroplane. It is the same plan exactly. But, gentlemen, after all, if we are to legislate upon what we know absolutely, each man giving advice—and there are 435 of us—if we have got to get around and cannot take anything from anyone but from each other, we would not have much legislation.

Now, you talk about art. I do not know much about art; and you talk about literature, and I do not know much about that; but I want to tell you that when we are dead and gone, most of us—and that especially applies to me—Indiana's favorite poet, James Whitcomb Riley, will live.

Mr. Speaker, once when the Clover Club, during the days of the World's Fair, came to Chicago, a Chicago newspaper editor entertained the club, and I had the honor of being present. There were present also Oglesby, Henry Watterson, George F. Root, the man who composed the music for the songs during the war and since, and a great many others. We had a great time. While we were drinking water—it was colored a little bit—Mr. Sol Smith Russell, the actor, who was there, got up with his swallowtail coat on—and he looked just as he always did on the stage—and he gave just a little twist to his hair and then recited: "Goodbye, Jim; take keer o' yourself." And when he had finished that recital Henry Watterson jumped up from his seat and ran to him and put his arms around his neck and, with tears streaming out of his eyes, said: "Say it again! Say it again! Say it all night!"

They put everybody down who was called on; but finally, just after the incident closed, I was called on, and I had sense enough not to try to talk long, but they let me talk long enough to say one sentence. I said: "I have paid many, many dollars to listen to you, Mr. Sol Smith Russell, and I never knew before how you were made up. God Made You Up."

Now, then, take art. I do not know how many of you gentlemen have gone out to the western end of this Capitol and seen on the wall that picture entitled "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." A great artist—I do not now recall his name—painted that picture on the wall. There it is. It represents the pioneer from the Atlantic coast on his way westward. There are the steer and the mule hitched up together; there is the woman with the babe in her arms, sitting in the wagon; there is the little grave by the side of the road; and there is the pioneer with his coonskin cap and the little boy with his coonskin cap, the grandson or the son, carrying a rifle, followed by the faithful dog; another stands upon the mountain and looks to the westward.

Ah, Mr. Speaker, I was a part of that picture in a way, and by that I mean that I experienced most that it represented in the pioneer days, and as I looked upon that picture the first time, though I am not given much to tears, I caught myself crying, and during all the years since I have never glanced toward it without saying to myself: "God bless the man who painted that picture."

HIS SELF-ACKNOWLEDGED SHORTCOMINGS

His education has been acquired entirely by reading since he was twenty-one years old.

Although a United States Congressman he didn't know the meaning of "astrophysical." (!!)

He likes being cartooned because it gives him a reputation for profanity and wickedness.

He doesn't know much about art or literature.

If he and other lawmakers were to legislate only upon the basis of what they know, little good legislation would be accomplished.

The Flag Back on the Ocean

(New York World)

The American International Corporation, affiliated with the National City Bank of New York, had previously acquired control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It has now acquired control of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which in turn controls English and American companies operating some 145 ships, with more under construction. Thus the American International Corporation becomes the greatest owner and operator of trans-oceanic shipping in the world.

This concern was incorporated under a New York charter especially to hold and develop American foreign trade advantages forced hither by the European war. It was organized by banking capital which is most alive to these advantages and is most active in establishing branch banks abroad under the Federal Reserve Act to the same end.

Most of the vast merchant fleet now controlled by the American International Corporation flies foreign flags. If it proves true to its name and the purposes of its organization it will transfer all these ships to American registry and make the American flag again an emblem known on every ocean and in every port of the world.

Lady Churchill Talks of Woman and the War

Noted American, Mother of Winston Churchill, Believes That a Social Revolution Is Taking Place Among All Classes in England

"Women do not serve their country on the firing line," said Lady Randolph Churchill, "but from the beginning of time and combat I think that their patriotic services have been as important as those of men."

Lady Churchill recently received a representative of The New York Times at her home in London and discussed the war's significance to the women of the world. Daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York, she married Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill, in 1874, and her son, Colonel Winston Churchill, has had a brilliant career in British public life, serving as First Lord of the Admiralty from the beginning of the war until a few months ago when differences within the Cabinet led to his resignation.

"In a very large degree," Lady Churchill went on, "it is a woman's war. That is, everything which womankind holds dear is among the issues being fought out in it. It is a war of decent social progress against social retrogression; it is a war of civilization against brutality. Can anyone who thinks of Nurse Cavell's grim fate in Belgium ask what the war's significance to women is?

"With very few exceptions the women of the allied nations have thrown themselves into it almost as earnestly as have the men. They have realized their vital interest in it, an interest far more vital even than merely that of the mother whose son has gone to the front, the wife whose husband has gone to the front, the sister whose brother has gone to the front. They are in the position of non-combatants who have been upon the verge of gaining everything which humanity can value, but who suddenly see everything which they already have and all which they were on the point of getting threatened by brutal foreign forces.

"If the Allies win the war the women of England, and, for that matter, those of every other nation in the world, even those of the United States in a degree, will advance instantly a long step beyond the stage which they had reached before the war began. If the Allies should be defeated the women of the world also would suffer a defeat. They would be thrust backward, losing all which they have won.

"They cannot go back from their new viewpoint to the old. They are not willing to tolerate the thought of retracing the great forward steps which they had gained before the war began. Such a retrogression seems impossible to them. They have established new habits born of their advances. British and French defeat would be a crushing blow.

"In spite of all the horror, all the tragedy of the great war women have gained from it the mighty prize of earnestness and the fine sense of ability to accomplish firm realities. That was the sense which made life splendid for the pioneer women of America and the older housewives of the European nations.

"If, after the war, these women should attempt to go back to their old lives they would find themselves confronted by a dreadful sense of uselessness and ineffectiveness. Personally I am convinced that the women of this generation never will be content to relapse into merely pleasure-loving creatures, and that means a metamorphosis.

"Nor would the men in the least be content with such a change. Even in the British Government there is a strong appreciation of the competence of women, for the Government in many branches has had women forced upon it and has found them competent. Wherever workingwomen have been forced upon the Government they have proved themselves worthy, and wherever social women have cooperated with the Government they have proved themselves definitely worth while.

"This changed attitude of the British Government toward women is remarkable. At first it even shuddered at the thought of letting them conduct the buffets for returning and departing soldiers. Now it is begging them to do such work. This to American women will seem like a short step, but English women know it is a long step.

"This work has helped to win the war, for it has kept the soldiers from the public houses and from alcohol. It has helped to change the future, for, with other activities which have brought the more fortunate women of England into contact with their less fortunate sisters, it has helped to obliterate that antagonism which before the war was growing.

"The so-called 'lower classes' have felt a thrill of sheer amazement at the kindness and sympathy which the gentlewomen have shown for them through their ministrations to the 'common fighting man,' while the women of the 'upper classes' have felt a thrill of not less genuine amazement as they have discovered how slight is the real difference between the poor woman's soldier son and their own.

"During the days of the suffrage agitation—how long ago those days seem now!—one of the arguments of men was that women were not competent to take part in the serious work which men had always done. The war has answered every argument of that kind with an absolute completeness that I think few will now deny. The women are supplying the nation's fighting forces with their ammunition, and the women munition workers are being saved from injury at their hard, unaccustomed and vitally essential work by the efforts of still other women, who see to it that they work in good conditions, have rest rooms, eat well, and learn how to live when at home.

"This wonderful work of teaching women how to live is reacting favorably upon the home life of men workers. Many a munition worker, with the limited time left to her after her unaccustomed labors at the factory, is making for her husband and her sons (if any are left to her unenlisted) a better home than ever they knew before, because she is for the first time definitely taught by someone how to do so.

"In governmental activities of other than a clerical kind women are making superb records. One woman, because of sheer ability, has been given general charge of all the motor cars connected with the great arsenal at Woolwich. She had learned to drive a car as a part of the luxurious and idle life which she led before the war. If these things are not answers to the men who argued in the House of Commons that women are not fit for serious, productive work, then what could be? It is my opinion that after the war women will be given the vote without much opposition, and dozens of men who in the past opposed the idea agree with me upon this subject.

"As a matter of fact, women have proved to be so competent that out of this very competence a problem has arisen. Women already preponderate in Great Britain's population. The loss of men in battle has been and will be enormous, and this will add to the preponderance. Many men, when at last they are released from military service, will find the 'jobs' which occupied them ere the war came very ably filled by women. One of the details of this admission of women into men's positions has been the fact that they have given greater satisfaction than men ever gave, because they do not drink.

"The returning man, therefore, will be puzzled by his status. He will have to be very good indeed if he displaces the woman at his work and, furthermore, he will have to be a sober man. It will raise the standard of British labor splendidly and put many men out of the towns upon the land. There are those who actually believe that this movement may be of sufficient importance to increase agricultural productiveness so as to lower the cost of living.

"There are those who cynically look forward to a sex war as the natural result of all these influences, but I am not so pessimistic. I believe that matters will readjust themselves upon a new and better basis.

"One of the grave problems which will arise after the war ends will be that of domestic service. This may immensely simplify English living against the will of Englishmen and of many, many Englishwomen. Domestic service is becoming more and more distasteful to women. Almost all working women prefer labor under the Government to working in the household, and, after the war, they will prefer ordinary factory work at the higher wages which will be inevitable.

What the answer will be, who can say? Will domestic service pass into the hands of the thousands of men returning from the war slightly disabled? The able-bodied men who by thousands were engaged in it before the war now have learned that greater satisfaction comes from laboring at more productive and more masculine pursuits.

"The man who has 'done his bit' in the trenches will scarcely wish to begin life again as a footman or an 'inside man' of any kind. He will have learned the fascination and the strength of the good out-of-doors and in most instances will be sure to find some way of engaging it in future."

Lady Churchill then spoke of the spirit of self-sacrifice. English women of the more fortunate class have risen magnificently she said, to the sacrificial demands of the war. All established fortunes are being depleted by taxation and by other abnormal demands upon them.

"Yet I have not heard from the many who have been or will be thus affected, to one degree or another, one word of complaint," she said. "The English people, men and women alike, are willing to give anything, or, if need be, everything, in order that they may win decisively, if they are quite sure that what they give will be used aright.

"The tragedies of this war! They are incredible. Among the worst of them are the sheer disappearances which continually develop, despite all the ingenuity of modern war offices in devising plans to keep track of fighting men.

"Lady Erne's experience is one of the saddest that I know of. For a full year she has endured the agony of not knowing whether her son is dead or living. The Earl of Erne was the heir to a great property and a great name. No-one can more than guess what has become of him.

"The case of Lady Henry, who was American-born, is quite as sad. Her son is another of the vanished ones. I could name a dozen other instances of the sort and the agony that wives and mothers suffer is beyond description. It is greater, probably, than that of women who are certain that their sons are dead.

"A definite opposition has sprung up against the wearing of mourning. In many cases nothing more than a purple armlet marks the feminine members of bereaved families. Even widows no longer dress in the profound black of olden days.

"This change has come about, first, because women found it impossible to regard the death of their loved ones on the firing lines as ordinary deaths, and, second, because if they refrained from spending money upon mourning it seemed likely that at least some of those who really could not afford to buy it would be deterred from incurring the expense, and, very likely, from going into debt.

"This is merely another little detail of that new consideration, that new sympathy, for one another, which has sprung up between the British classes. Inspired by this a great many women are at work beneficently. Among them is the considerable group which is looking after the 'unmarried wives' of sailors and soldiers.

"But I must hasten to state, here, that I think the whole matter of 'war babies' has been exaggerated greatly by sensational writers and social workers. Probably and even unquestionably there have been some 'war babies' born in the neighborhoods of the great camps and in London and the larger towns of the United Kingdom. But these have not been numerous enough to increase perceptibly the normal illegitimate birth-rate. No 'war baby' problem exists in Great Britain. A London newspaper started a fund for the care of 'war babies' but dropped it within a few weeks, when it found that there were really practically no uses for it."

Finally Lady Churchill referred to herself, an American born woman.

"We Americans ought not to think about ourselves as a different race from that which is now fighting Germany," she said. "I have lived in England practically all my life, but am as good an American as ever I was, yet I am not, I hope, very different from the English women who form so large a majority of my friends. My hope is that through this war, in one way or another, England and America may be brought together closer in bonds, which not only will mean a lasting international peace, but an international sympathy, understanding, and co-operation."

Just Unpacked

14 Shapes in ¼ and ½ Sizes

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House); **Tel. 2243.**

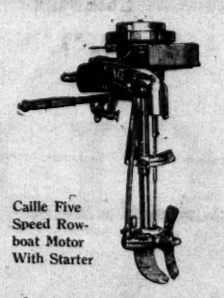
Gas Engines For All Purposes

HIGHEST grade. Simplest design. Easiest operated. 1 to 4-cylinder designs. 2 to 30 H.P. Standard and heavy duty types.

When writing for catalogs, state type of engine desired and give details regarding service to be rendered.

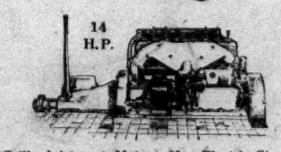
The **Caille Perfection Motor Co.**

1554 Caille Street, Detroit, Michigan

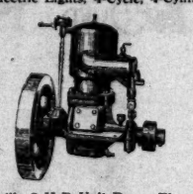


Caille Five Speed Rowboat Motor With Starter

14 H.P.



Caille Aristocrat Motor. Has Electric Starter and Electric Lights, 4-Cycle, 4-Cylinder



Caille 8 H.P. Unit Power Plant Reversing Gear on Same Bed as Engine

WHEN THE THREAD BREAKS

The seamstress ties it together and goes ahead, or else she rips out what she has sewn and begins all over again.

But when the thread of **life** breaks, you **can't** tie it together and go ahead, and you **can't** begin all over again. It is broken once for all.

And you can't tell when it is going to break, leaving your loved ones without you to provide for them.

Life assurance assures them food and shelter.

Better see about it now, and start by writing this office.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. OF CANADA

22, Kiangse Road.

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from "The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

THIS IS JERRY HICKY'S BOY - HE'S BEEN AWAY FOR TWO YEARS ON ACCOUNT OF HIS LOVE FOR BOOKS -
WHAT KIND OF BOOKS?
POCKET BOOKS
GRACIOUS - HAS HE BEEN IN JAIL?
MANY TIMES -
AH! BUT MAGGIE - WE SHOULD BE PROUD TO KNOW HIM NOW -
WHY?
I GOT SIX MONTHS OFF FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR!
HE'S A GRAND BOY - JUST LIKE HIS FATHER!

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Wen Pa caim hoam last nite he was awful warm. He kep fanning hisself with his hat.

How torrid it is, sed Pa.

How tardy it is, you mean, sed Ma. Dinner has been waiting two hours.

I care not for food, sed Pa. Food is heaten-ing. O for sum cool glade, or even a dell, Pa sed.

I thot you must have gone to sum such plalce, sed Ma. Give a account of yourself.

I cannot, sed Pa. It wud taik a expert accountant to do that. Sum-how the heet has left me kind of hazy. Old Man Peary had the rite idee, sed Pa, blizzards, bears and biting cold. I wish we all had a nice cave sumware near the North Pole for the rest of the Summer. Thare is nothing I wud like better rite now than to chum around with a bunch of Eskimos, Pa sed. How I dee-test hot weather.

Bobbie and I feel nice and cool, sed Ma. We have been temperate and careful, and haven't been standing in sum crowded cafay o-rating about the Urop-een War, sed Ma. We know how to keep cool.

If I had my way, sed Pa, thare wud only be one tem-peratur all the time, jest warm enuff to make the flowers grow and cool enuff to pree-vent that invenshun of the Old Nick, prickly heet. My neck and shoulders must look like sunset in Switzerland, sed Pa.

I wish I cud feel sorry for you, Ma sed, but you doant taik the rite cair of yureself in this hotwether. Thay say talking is vary heat-en-ing, and I can Jest hear you and yure frends gabbing about the war abroad and the war in Mexica, etc.

You doant seem to let talking maik you suffer any, sed Pa. You talk in all kinds of wether.

I have to, sed Ma. It requires a certain amount of talk to keep you in line. If you were nice like little Bobbie, I would be as silent as the Spinx these hot days, Ma sed. Did you bring hoam that writing fluid?

Well, well, sed Pa, what do you think of that? I knew thare was sumthing I forgot. I kep thinking of fluid, fluid, and I brot hoam sum grape juice, and it was ink you wanted all the time, well, well.

Well, well, sed Ma, I suppose I can send Bobbie after sum. Sit down and I will bring you sum dinner, Ma sed.

Never mind the dinner, deerest, sed Pa kind of quick. I can't eat a thing wen it is so hot. I coddent eeven eat a peacock's tonge if you fixed it like the Old Romans used to eat it, Pa sed. I crave for no food.

I suppoas the thought of anything thick is a little tuff for you, sed Ma. I will give you sum lemmonade then.

Not any, deerest, sed Pa, all I want to do is to set here on the shady porch and think of Greenland's Icy Mountings. The polar bears has got the right sistem, sed Pa. Polar bears nevver have prickly heat, sed Pa.

No, sed Ma, and they doant go to cafays eether and sing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Then Pa had to laff and Ma went and brot him a fan and sum lem-monade.

What Ought a Man To Do?

I am conscious that there is a lady standing up in front of me. She may be young and handsome. She may not be. What is that to me? I am not going to give her my seat—why should I? Did not I wait over one car in order to have this privilege?

I must read my paper vigorously. She will think that I am so absorbed that—I wonder what she looks like? Her shoes look rather smart—she is evidently a lady.

* * *

It is too late now anyway. A man can't rise suddenly and insist upon a strange lady taking his seat when the journey is one-half over.

* * *

Dear! Dear! I ought to have got up. It wasn't worth the struggle.

Still, the women have themselves to blame. They have forced them-selves into public life; they want to be on an equality—I'd like to get one good look at her.

My paper goes down. There! Now I catch her profile. Hello! Well, well, well. Thank God it's all right. My wife!

From a Hermit's Notebook

I am more interested in the brotherhood trees than in the brotherhood of man.

No doctor can reach me without so much trouble that it is easier to let me live.

To be an ascetic is to be married to everything but—woman!

Luxury is the vulgar expression of man's impotence.

There must be moments in the life of city people when even death seems unpleasant.

A universal badge of slavery—the coat.

Hope—an expression of lack of con-fidence in the future.

They speak of politics as if it were an occupation; whereas it is only one chronic ailment among others.

The Art of Being Mean

If everybody were uniformly mean meanness would not be known. It is only the generous people who make the mean people possible. Generous people therefore have their uses.

Like all good arts, the art of being mean requires constant attention. Generous moments will come in spite of the utmost vigilance. There is also the danger of becoming crabbed about one's meanness.

To be pleasantly mean should be the ideal arrived at. To appear as if you were generous while never letting pass an opportunity to do some mean thing—this is only for the inspired.

At the same time there is always the danger of being too pleasant. The truly mean man must act in such a manner that when he departs people will say of him that he was such a fine fellow, etc., while at the same time they secretly rejoice that he isn't going to be here any more. Thus he will cause genuine happiness for a long tme after he has gone.

MAULER & CO'S.

Swiss Champagnes

	per case of 12 qrts.	per case of 24 pts.
Extra Dry	$30.00	$32.00
Brut	30.00	32.00
Cuvee Reservee	36.00	38.00

SINGLE BOTTLES SUPPLIED

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

The Swiss House

1 Nanking Road. Telephone 218

The Hire Car Service of the **Central Garage Co., Ltd.** is best

Phone 3809

$4.00 per hour

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.

9765

WHC

This Mark is a sure Sign of Quality.
It stands for Experience,
Facility and Ability relating to
Varnish and Paint, and it is placed
on all the specialities of
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark
Manufacture.

Large stocks kept in China
by the Branch Houses of actual Manufacturers
2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
Alexandria Building, Hongkong

F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East.

Try This Recipe:

ST. CHARLES BISCUITS.

1 quart flour.
3 tablespoonfuls fresh baking powder.
1 tablespoonful butter or lard.
6 tablespoonfuls St. CHARLES CREAM.
6 tablespoonfuls cold filtered water.
1 teaspoonful salt.
All level measures

Sift twice all the dry ingredients into a bowl, cut the butter or lard into flour, etc., until well mixed. Add ST. CHARLES Cream and water.

Roll about half-inch thick, cut and bake in hot oven 18 to 20 minutes.

N. B. All ingredients should be chilled, mixed rapidly, and the oven the right temperature.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,

Agents for China.

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road

TO GARDENERS

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a stimulant which benefits all plants in the early stages of their growth.

For LAWNS, apply it as a top dressing, weekly, from the middle of April to the beginning of June,

For VEGETABLES, apply the dressing between the rows.

For PLANTS in Pots, apply at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, once or twice a week, according to the Plant.

Price 25 cents per tin, about one pound.

For larger quantities the price is reduced.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

5 Thibet Road. Showroom, 29 Nanking Road

Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 5, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.95
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1936
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10¾—Tls.	6.90
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex....$	9.56
Peking Bar	354
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....30 9/16 d.	
Bank rate of discount 5%	
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Bx., Paris on London....Fr.	28.14
Bx., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10¾
London	Demand	2-10 13/16
India	T.T.	215
Paris	T.T.	405½
Paris	Demand	406
New York	T.T.	68⅝
New York	Demand	68¾
Hongkong	T.T.	71⅝
Japan	T.T.	73¾
Batavia	T.T.	166½

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-0
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-0 5/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-0 5/16
Paris	4 m-s.	420½
New York	4 m-s.	71⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

$1	—Hk. Tls.	,6.14
Hk. Tls. 1	—Francs	4.05
" " 1	—Marks†	3.73
Gold $ 1	—Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls. 1	—Yen	1.52
" " 1	—Rupees	2.42
" " 1	—Roubles	2.47
" " 1	—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 5, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Chemors Tls. 1.95
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.75
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1910 Tls. 99.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 9.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.10
Langkats Tls. 27.00

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1916 Tls. 100.00
Yangtsze Ins. $255.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.60
Shanghai Lands Tls. 94.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 5, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Direct

Senawangs Tls. 17.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
Lands Tls. 94.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 4.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot, 2s. 3¼d. to 2s. 3d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 4d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Dull.
Last Quotation, London, July 3:—
Spot, 2s. 3¼d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 4½d. Paid
Tendency of Market, Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet... 2s. 2¾d.
Spot price standard quality
First Crepe ..... 2s. 3d.
Market dull, with a falling tendency.

June Rubber Outputs

	lbs.
The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	15,715
The Kapala Islands Estates Ltd.	1,922
The Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14,748
The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd.	38,471
The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	13,430

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Sungala Pays 10 p.c.: New Capital Authorised

At the first annual general meeting of shareholders in the Sungala Rubber Estate (1915), Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. Cecil Holliday and Co., yesterday, a dividend of ten per cent was declared. Subsequently, an extraordinary general meeting authorised an increase of the capital to Tls. 100,000, by the issue of 40,000 new shares of one tael each.

Mr. Cecil Holliday presided, the other directors present being Messrs. A. H. Mancell, Chi Cheh-nie and Chadwick T. Kew. There were 22,278 shares represented.

The chairman said:

Before proceeding to the regular business meeting, I should like to place on record the deep sorrow your directors feel and which I am sure you feel with them, at the death of a former director of the company, Mr. H. S. Oppe, who fell gloriously on the battlefield, doing his duty to his King and country.

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days now, I will, with your permission, follow the custom prevalent in this port and take them as read. But another custom, also prevalent here, I am not going to follow, for I am not going to make you a long explanatory speech about them. The fact is, your directors think it far better to put into the report itself all the explanations and comments they can think of, so that you may read them at your leisure, rather than detain you on a hot afternoon, listening to talk.

There are, however, just two matters I would like to call to your notice. Since our report was written, the Kotah Bahroe company has held its annual general meeting and the chairman stated in his speech that the average gross price obtained for the rubber was 2/7 per lb. If you will turn to page 3 of the Sungala report, you will see that is exactly what we got too, so that our product has realised as much as our neighbors', which is satisfactory.

He also stated that the f.o.b. cost worked out to 10.14d. per lb. Again turning to page 3 of our report, you will see our cost was 12d. per lb. and, when it is considered that the Kotah Bahroe produces just about ten times the amount of rubber that we do, that we should have got to within 20 per cent of their cost speaks volumes for the care and economy that has been exercised by those responsible in the Straits, for you must remember that we could produce at least four times the amount of rubber we are doing for the same standing charge.

Finally, our report does not give any "all-in" price. This is because your directors consider that so much variety of opinion still exists as to what should be and what should not be covered by this term, that it is a misleading one, but I can tell you this—taking the total net expenses, including the heavy interest on the debentures and dividing it by the number of pounds of rubber produced, the result is 1/6 per lb., so that, had you got 1/6, instead of 2/7, your profit and loss account would have come out square.

The report and accounts, as presented, were passed and a dividend of ten per cent declared. Other resolutions authorised a remuneration of Tls. 1,250 to the directors and reappointed Mr. Holliday as a director and Mr. E. Mortimer Reid as auditor.

At the extraordinary general meeting which followed, the chairman said:

The reasons for this meeting and the arguments in favor of passing the resolution which is the reason for its being called, are so fully set forth in the circular of June 20 that there is very little for me to add now. The whole thing is this—the company is burdened by a debenture debt at so heavy a rate of interest that it represents a dividend of, in itself, 5¼% on the present capital of the company and one of rather over 3% on an increased capital of Tls. 100,000 and it is obvious that it is to the shareholders' pecuniary advantage to increase the capital, use part of the cash to extinguish the debenture liability and so reap for themselves the profit the debenture holders are now getting.

The other point is the desirability of further developing the estate. Speaking at the general meeting a few minutes ago, I told you we could produce at least four times as much rubber as we are doing for the same standing charges as at present, with, of course, a corresponding decrease in the cost per lb., but, to do this, we must have the land brought under cultivation and that takes money.

The reason for the form in which the resolution is put is this—a short time ago, I think there would have been no difficulty in getting the increased capital subscribed at a substantial premium, but we were not then ready to move and today the general financial prospects in Shanghai are not so good, so that, if you pass this resolution, you are placing your directors in the position of being able to act at once, whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself.

Mr. Holliday then proposed and Dr. Chadwick T. Kew seconded the following resolution: "That the capital of the company be increased to Tls. 100,000 by the issue of 40,000 new shares of one Tael each to all shareholders on the register at the time of issue, in the proportion of two new shares to every three old shares held by them, the issue to be made either all, or in part, at such time or times as the directors of the company may think fit and at such premium, if any, as they may decide, in the best interest of the company."

To this proposal there was some demur by Mr. Zia Sih-vang, the largest shareholder. He said that he was afraid the shares would not be taken up under the present unfavorable circumstances. He remembered once before that he was obliged to take up a lot of capital under similar circumstances and he feared that, if this issue was made, some directors would again be called upon to take up the unissued proportion.

The chairman pointed out that the resolution did not compel the directors to make an immediate issue, but merely empowered them to increase the capital if and when they saw a favorable opportunity. He admitted the market was not to their advantage at present, but their purpose in bringing the resolution forward now was to save valuable time. It did no more than give them discretion to make an issue of capital when the market served them.

After consultation with other Chinese shareholders, Mr. Zia said that he would not oppose the resolution, but he hoped that, before an issue was made, the shareholders would be consulted, to which the chairman replied that the board would certainly consult Mr. Zia, who was the best friend the company had. The resolution was then adopted without dissent.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, July 4.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	£61¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs.28.14
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver Spot	30¾d.
Market rate of Discount...	5⅛%
Egyptian Cotton Brown....	11.70d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton..	6d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8d.
Deliveries China Silk.....204	bales
Deliveries Canton Silk..... 75	bales
Deliveries Japan Silk..... 62	bales
Tone of Tea Market, Quiet.	
Plantation Rubber August delivery .....(Paid)	2s. 3¼d.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 4.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	99	0	0
American Electrolytic 99-90% Copper f. o. b.	131	10	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton...	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	37	7	6
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales.	34	0	
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)..	15	¾	d.
Standard Tin (Cash).....	170	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b..	46	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)..	171	0	0

New York Bullion Market

New York, May 29.—Mr. S. R. Wagel writes as follows in his weekly bullion letter:—

GOLD

About $1,645,000 to Hongkong, $800,000 to Shanghai and about $200,000 to India and the Strait Settlements, were shipped from San Francisco this week. Three further shipments from Ottawa were received in New York, the total from this source now aounting to $20,706,000.

The movement of gold of the District of New York during the week was as follows:

Imports, $130,169. Exports, $170,200.

During the week ended May 26, there was an increase of $10,531,000 in the combined holdings of all the Federal Reserve Banks.

The money market was not very active. Call money rates were inclined to be higher, the rate at the close being 2¼%. Time money was also inactive, and most of the business was done at 3¼% for six months.

The exports of gold from the United States during April totalled $11,500,000 and the imports into the Unite States $6,100,000; there being thus an excess in the outflow of $5,400,000.

The exports of the United States for April totalled $404,300,000, or $5,700,000 less than in March; thus, confirming the statement made in a previous letter that the value of the exports from this country has passed the high water-mark.

The Bank of England lost during the week £61,561; the Bank of France had a gain of 8,615,000 francs and the Reichsbank had a gain of 600,000 marks.

The Bank of England received, during the bank week, £903,000; and sent out £965,000, of which £246,000 went to Spain and £100,000 to South America.

The Sterling Exchange market has remained dull. The rates are still far from firm, and are being maintained only because of the continued arrivals of gold. It has evidently not been possible to complete arrangements for affording more than a temporary support to exchange.

The value of the purchases of England and France in this country is large enough to cause concern, while there is no doubt that it will continue to be high for some time to come. It is understood that already about £150,000,000 worth of mobilized securities are available, to stand as collateral for a credit or loan. It has already been decided, according to reliable information, not to put these securities on the market here.

Under such circumstances, it may seem surprising that the British Government should levy a tax on American securities, in order to force their surrender to the Treasury. The only explanation is that England wants to be well prepared to give a sufficiently large collateral for the loan that she is seeking here. As it is not at all unlikely that the credit, or loan, may amount to $500,000,000, the more valuable the collateral, the more favorable will be the terms, and the less difficult to arrange the loan.

Unless France is willing and able to send out more gold to England, there will be no further shipments from Ottawa to New York. Even should France send gold, the total which England could afford to send is not far from the total that has already been shipped.

French Exchange has remained extremely dull. Business was of very small proportions, and the range of fluctuation was also very slight. The rates at the close are:

Demand, 5.92¾. Cables, 5.92¼.

German Exchange has slightly weakened, mainly owing to the slackness in offerings. The weakness, however, is not of much account, as the amount of business available, at present, is very limited. An attempt is being made to sell German Treasury notes, with very doubtful success. The rates at the close are:

Checks, 76½. Cables, 76⅝.

Guilders were steady and inclined to be firm. With the almost complete absence of business, Scandinavian Exchange weakened. Lires also were weak.

SILVER

The market was barely steady, during the week; prices at the close, further declined on the heavy fall at the close of last week. There is still no demand from the Continent, or England. Bombay and Shanghai have, for some time, been out of the market, as values are in a lower level there, than in London or New York. Consequently, there is not much strength in the market.

It is reported also that part of the rise in prices, during the last few weeks, was due to the purchases of the Government of India; such purchases, during the last ten weeks amounting, according to one authority, to 20,000,000 ounces.

Shipments from New York to London, during the past four weeks, have been heavy, and contributed materially to the weakening of the market.

A report of the sale of $7,000,000 worth of silver, by the Philippines Government to India has not been confirmed, although, however, it is not improbable that smaller amount might have changed hands.

The situation in Shanghai and China has not undergone material change. The stock of silver, that was reduced in the previous weeks, has again been augumented by the melting of Chopped Dollars. The stock in Shanghai on May 23 was about 32,000,000 ounces.

The Indian Bazaars are not active.

During the week about £272,000 worth of silver were shipped from New York to London.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$750.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay. pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 S.
North China.....	160 S.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$225 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156
Hongkong Fire.....	$375 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.....	
"Shell".....	102s. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.....	33s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$126½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 76
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 83 B.
Hongkong Wharf...	$81 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 94 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 135
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105
International.....	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65.
Oriental.....	Tls. 33
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 92
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$120 B.
Green Island.....	$9.40 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 27 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 160 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7.60
Weeks.....	$16.90
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5.60 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.90
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5½
Bute.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 13½
Cheng.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.55 xd. B
Dominion.....	Tls. 12¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 20½ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 7½ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 28 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 10¾ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19½ B.
Padang.....	Tls. 15.30 XD
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12 B.
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 7 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 17¼
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.85
Sungala.....	Tls. 3
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 12¾
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2¾ B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 28 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 12 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 84 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 86 B.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 720 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agents from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 4 was 123 tons."

JOFFRE UNTOUCHED BY STRAIN OF WAR

French Commander As Calm And Fresh As When He Mapped Out Marne Victory

WORKS 17 HOURS A DAY

On Clocklike Schedule Which Covers Every Detail Of Great West Front

Paris, May 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Twenty-one months of responsibility by General Joffre in the conduct of the greatest war in history, during which time he has been on duty an average of seventeen hours a day and has traveled more than 70,000 miles in a motor car, do not seem to have aged this veteran soldier a bit; there is not the slightest betrayal of fatigue in his countenance, his step or in his mind; he is quite as ready for any development today as at any time since the war began, and his decisions are as prompt and clearly thought out as on the historical August 26, 1914, when he issued to the French armies the general instructions for the battle of the Marne.

It is in a quiet villa surrounded by a pretty garden and in a spacious room on the ground floor with a billiard table covered with maps in the center and maps on all the walls that the General in Chief begins to receive reports from his staff officers between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

General Joffre on sitting down at his work table finds a single sheet of paper on which is noted the latest news of the situation of the French and German armies receiving during the night. There is no inkstand on the table, for the General writes very little, and no telephone, an instrument that he detests, and never uses except ng by proxy. There is a complicated set of colored crayons, however, with which the General with his own hand marks changes in the situation of the armies upon the maps.

After a hasty glance at the memorandum, the General listens to reports from the staff, which are rapidly commented upon, while concise orders are given covering questions of detail; afterward projected orders of considerable consequence are submitted to the General by members of his staff, or submitted by him to the staff.

A Detached Commander in Chief

General Joffre listens to his officers with a rather detached air; he even has the appearance of paying no attention to what is being said; then suddenly will surprise his staff by interrupting the reader of the report or letter and reaching out for it. Whenever a phrase or a word strikes him he insists upon reading for himself; he also follows for himself, pencil in hand, reports concerning military operations and movements of troops, and seeks out for himself even the most insignificant points named in the dispatches. With the same care he reads every telegram, every order, before signing it.

The first session of the day disposes of questions of organization, troops required at different points, movement by rail, sanitary service, arrangements for reinforcements, all of which are decided to the smallest detail.

The first part of the session is devoted to what is called the situation of the "Northeast," which means the north and east of France, or the Franco-Belgian front; then follows a discussion of what is called the "T. O. E." standing for "Theater Operations Exterior."

After about three hours consecrated to reports and the necessary orders to provide for the eventualities of the day, Joffre rises from his desk and puts on his cap, which is the signal for the departure from the General Headquarters to some one of the armies at the front. It is generally about half past nine. Three powerful motor cars are always waiting at that hour in front of the villa. As the General passes out of the door an officer pushes into his hand a small paper that he sticks into the pocket of his jacket. It is the time table and the tinerary of the day's journey, arranged and approved by him the evening before and from which no divergence is permitted.

The General in Chief and an ordnance officer get the first car, while a second officer follows in what is called the "relief car," the third one being reserved for two secretaries who accompany Joffre on all his visits to the armies. These same cars have carried the General and his suite ever since the beginning of the war over nearly every mile of the ground from the sea to the Vosges. The hours he spends speeding over the country are hours of comparative rest for him. He improves the occasion to read in more detail long reports that have not required immediate attention, but which he wants to know from beginning to end, but most of the route is spent in rest, the General being an adept in the art of catching snatches of sleep en route. He is credited with the power of sleeping when he wants to and of awakening at will.

The General's car is known to every one in the army by the tricolored fanion with a gold-fringed cravat that it carries. He always arrives without ceremony and proceeds immediately and simply to the business at hand, whether it be a discussion of important projected operations with the commander of an army or whether it be his simple lunch, which he often takes seated on the ground at the side of the road, and which he dispatches with good appetite. Frequently, instead of leaving the car to visit the headquarters of an army, he takes the General in command into the car with him and discusses matters en route, thus saving time and keeping to the time table prepared for his round. The discussion goes on while the General in Chief and the General in command of an army are making their way to the communicating trench through which they will proceed to the first line trenches.

Nothing in the construction of these trenches escapes Joffre. If there is anything wrong anywhere, the officers and soldiers say, it is that very thing that the General's eye will light upon. He prefers to be unnoticed in these sort or business trips to the front, insisting that they in no way partake of the form and ceremony that attaches to reviews, but instinctively, when the old "grandfather" passes, the sentinels and soldiers present arms, reddening with pleasurable emotion because of this opportunity to honor the General in Chief.

Two First Requirements

None of the army commanders have yet been able to satisfy Joffre on two points—the shelters for the men along the first line are never deep enough, and the barbed wire entanglements that protect the first line are never dense enough.

"It's very well, it's very well," says he generally to the Colonel, shaking his hand, "but you must put up a little more barbed wire. I am going to send you more and when you have a few men available just deepen these shelters a bit, too."

He never forgets such things; the barbed wire is always forthcoming, and if he passes that way again and finds the shelters have not been deepened, he notices it and makes the Colonel notice it.

The numerous reviews that Joffre has had occasion to pass in twenty-one months of war are not entirely matters of show and parade. He first visits the installation of one of the battalions and inspects the kitchens, the laundry, and the organization of the baths. After he has assured himself that the material wants of the soldiers are cared for he passes along the line to salute the regimental flag.

Of all the Generals who have conferred decorations during the war, none, it is said, do it with such real feeling as Joffre. When he gives the "accolade" after pinning the cross upon the brave soldier's breast, whether it be the simplest trooper, the blackest Senegalese rifleman, or an officer, he kisses him heartily on both cheeks, never being satisfied with a semblance of an embrace as are some other Generals.

After conferring with the General of an army, visiting the quarters of the troops, or passing a regiment in review, Joffre always consults his little paper, the itinerary of his round, and this is about the only thing that disturbs the equanimity of his temper. "We are going to be at least twenty minutes late," he often says, impatiently, and this means that the man at the wheel must make up that time in order to get back into the General's good graces; he never goes too fast to suit his illustrious passenger.

The Evenings's Work

The tour of inspection is generally finished about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Then back at headquarters comes the most annoying part of his day's work—questions of displacement, promotion, retirement, recompenses of officers, and citations of soldiers, besides a thousand and one questions relating to arms, material, ammunition supplies, and the sanitary department. The reserve supplies of shells for cannon of different caliber is a matter of such momentous importance in this war that Joffre leaves these details to no one else; he keeps the figures in his head, and he, any day, can give the exact reserve stock of ammunition in hand. He knows also the exact figures representing the daily output of the ammunition factories. He personally attends to all trails of new engines of destruction or protection.

After the audiences relating to these questions, the General receives the director of what is called the "services of the rear," to discuss transportation and plans for the repair or construction of railroads; still more designs, more figures, all of which are organized, co-ordinated, and filed in the prodigious memory of the General in Chief, so accurately as to require no memorandum.

General Joffre has been described by some of his Generals as the safety valve of the army. While he is the directing intelligence of the great machine, he is at the same time the relief for overcharged minds of subordinates who, under certain contingencies, may be overaffected by matters of secondary importance. Surprised by some unlooked-for development, and impressed by a complication that seems to them decisive and perhaps irremediable, a simple observation from Joffre often reduces the exaggerated incident to its proper proportions and cools the blood of his subordinates.

The General in Chief is not partial to the visits of civilians in wartime. He has resisted with admirable consistency the constant pressure of thousands of influential civilians who have no business at the front, but nevertheless desire ardently to see it. Besides the hundreds of war correspondents, the supervising committees of the Chamber of Deputies, hundreds of other influential politicians, Ministers, and other governmental officers, there are the visiting notabilities from the allied countries who never fail to put in an application for a visit to the front.

When the General lunches at the General Headquarters he manages to satisfy some of these innumerable demands by receiving French or foreign Ministers, Generals, other officers of the Allies' armies, or notabilities at his table. The dinner is generally a good one, because Joffre eats with an excellent appetite, although he drinks little and smokes not at all. It is one of the hours of the day which he looks forward to, because questions relating to the service are rigorously barred from the conversation, and gayety is the rule. After dinner the General turns over rapidly the leaves of the latest illustrated papers, and complains of the multiplicity of photographs representing him in all sorts of positions and poses that he rarely finds to his taste.

The General in Chief returns to his work at 8.30 in the evening, to receive the reports of the day that have arrived in his absence and to approve the communique to the press, which is never transmitted to Paris without having received his approbation. The ordnance officers bring in the last telegrams and receive their orders for the morrow. At 10 o'clock, after the members of his staff have all retired, the General finally, entirely alone in his workroom, finishes his day's task.

Cut Flowers
Wreaths
Baskets

and all kinds of artistic floral arrangements always to be had

at

The Shanghai Flora

Florists and Nurserymen
88 Szechuen Road
Tel. 2710

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken..

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London nd the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
36, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers,
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevroden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostock:—Miss Love, Master Mangel, Mr. Meerovitch. From Nagasaki:—Mr. Spear, Mr. Stewert, Mr. Grant, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Loehr, Mr. Woodberry.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Lt. and Mrs. Baner, Miss Dloogatch, Mr. T. Cho, Mr. P. Hong, Mr. J. Y. Tong, Mr. J. Nishimura, Mr. K. Akita, Mr. H. Okuda.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Misses Gauss and Dawson, Messrs. Finch, Ford, Read, Shen, Mayjor Cooke, Bookless and Namau.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. C. H. Tricker.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Miss Santarom.

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle from Hongkong:—Mr. F. C. Bloni, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Crum, Mr. W. M. Calderwood, Mr. R. J. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Chin Pong-cheong, Mr. Yap Hok-ling, Mr. G. F. Nightingale. In Transit:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Miss F. Barber, Miss M. G. Easton, Mrs. M. Hill, Mrs. M. L. Hope, Mrs. G. Hawkes, Mr. H. R. Jones, Mrs. J. J. Jamicson, Miss Hastings, Mrs. D. Mertsheimer, Miss E. Mathews, Mrs. L. O. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. de Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ward, Miss Ward, Mrs. E. Donaldson, Mr. C. Hastings.

Per E. and A. s.s. Eastern from Sydney:—Mr. J. O'Connell. From Brisbane, Miss V. Prince. From Cairns:—Mr. Semakoff. From Manila:—Messrs. V. C. Ramos, W. S. Colvin, W. L. Prowett and W. G. Fewell.

Passengers Departed

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle for Vancouver:—Miss M. Macdonald, Mr. A. F. Deane, Miss W. Mortin, Miss M. E. Lawton, Miss I. Anderson, Miss C. T. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. and Miss Crawford and child Mrs. J. Y. Gould, Mr. F. F. and Mr. C. E. Johnston, Miss E. G. Huneker, Mr. C. C. Goodrich, Rev. and Mrs. M. H. Troop 2 children and inft., Miss C. T. Park, Miss N. M. Pan, Miss L. V. Mitchell, Miss. E. Claiborne, Miss L. J. Tuttle, Mrs. A. Harper and Miss J. Jerome, Mr. J. C. Fryer, Mr. A. E. Lloyd, Miss F. Starr, Miss D. C. Badgley, Miss K. E. Seelye, Mrs. J. C. and Miss Thomson, Miss A. Foret, Miss M. E. Lawton, Mr. A. W. Moore, Mr. A. Leach, Miss M. George, Miss C. T. Park, Miss N. M. Pan, Mr. Y. Jellum, Miss M. E. Burton, Mrs. I. A. Donnelly, Mr. J. Grison.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Mr. J. Killo.

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—Rather fine weather in the morning and in the afternoon, interrupted between noon and 1 p.m. by a violent thunderstorm with heavy showers and N.W. squalls.

At night, between 9.30 and 10.30, another violent thunderstorm with heavy showers bursting out at Shanghai and in the vicinity.

5.—Some more thunder and lightning with showers till sunrise. Then very gloomy weather.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, July 5, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	752.90	754.94
„ „ inches.....	29.64	29.72
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	†1.35	†0.04
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	†0.92	-0.73
Wind { Direction	sw	sw
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	11	19
Wind { Miles	6.8	11.8
Temperature { Cen	25°6	29°0
Temperature { Fahr	78.1	84.2
Humidity: co	96	74
Nebulosity: 5-10	8	10
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Tonight
"JANE SHORE"
A story of the Wars of the Roses
5 reels—250 scenes
The most magnificent British Film ever produced

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
depicting latest war scenes

"The Book of Fortune"
Comedy

The Apollo is very cool on the hottest night

Commencing Monday, July 3rd and Until Thursday, 6th, will be screened At the

VICTORIA THEATRE

The 1st, 2nd & 3rd Episodes of the
"BROKEN COIN"
Six Parts and Exclusive Pictures of the Scenes of the Fighting in Dublin Showing
The ruins of Sackville Street, barricades of furniture erected by the rebels in the Four Courts, the Post Office and Metropole Hotel after the battle, Jacob's biscuit factory, and many other interesting Scenes
Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Change of programme every Tuesday and Friday

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
4th, 5th and 6th Episodes
Thursday 6th July

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Monday, 3rd, and Until Thursday, 6th
THE CELEBRATED FILM
"HYPOCRITES"
in Five Parts and Other New Comedies
La Belle Josephine, Model de Luxe, in New Poses
Booking at Moutrie's

LYCEUM THEATRE

Farewell Visit
of the
Bandmann Opera and Comedy Company
For two nights only

Friday, 7th July
"GRUMPY"

Saturday, 8th July
"THE ONLY GIRL"

Booking at Moutrie's,
10306-J-8

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME For Thursday, 6th July.
"1914"
A War Drama In Three Acts.
British and French Soldiers fighting side by side in the early part of the war, in North of France; Stirring War scenes; Bayonet Charges; Repulsing German attacks; and numerous other scenes, are most vividly depicted.
"WHEN HAZEL MEETS THE VILLAINS"
Keystone Comedy
"PEACH AT THE BEACH"
Very Interesting Ham and Bad Comic
"TWO MEN"
Very Amusing Comic Picture.
Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 8	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 10	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 24	5.00*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 1	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 6	2.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 8	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 6	..	Australian Ports	Eastern	Br.	G. Livingstone
" 9	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	9.30*	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 28	9.00*	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 20	..	Genoa, London	Glengyle	Br.	G. Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 6	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	D.L.	Swatow	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	2.30	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	4.00	Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 13	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 6	noon	Chefoo, Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 6	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 8	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 9	D.L.	Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	10.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yobyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 5	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 5	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1717	Jap.	K. M. A.	
July 5	Hongkong	Eastern	2272	Br.	G. Livingstone	
July 5	Wakamatzu	Michi maru	789	Jap.	S. S.	
July 5	Vladivostock	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 5	Hongkong	Monteagle	3953	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSB
July 5	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 5	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 5	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 5	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 5	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	Kiukiang	Melania	3443	Br.	A. P. Co.
" 5	Hankow	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	Japan	Atreus	4291	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Have Regu ar Sa lings to

CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY

and to

TIENTSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply 'o the Agent.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319

(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, July 6 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, July 7 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. Fir Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Wednesday, July 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Thursday noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 15	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	YTPD
June 29	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 1	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
uly 3	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. K. K.	WSW
July 3	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 4	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 27	Singapore	Manila	733	Chi.	S. Tomes	TKDUW
July 4	Japan	Miyo maru	888	Jap.	S. S.	
July 3	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
July 3	Hankow	Nganking	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 2	Dalny	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 60	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 2	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 3	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 2	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
July 2	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co	NSCW
July 4	Foochow	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 4	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April	8 Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	June	5 Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel
Y T P D	June	24 Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.

Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Jauanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N. K. K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Shidzuoka Maru, with mails, may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about 11 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong, left Lungkow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing, left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Dalny yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin, with the London mail of June 1, is expected to arrive at Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot, (chartered), left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore left Kobe on Tuesday and is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Swatow for Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. "Bessie Dollar" . . . Aug. 1st

S. S. "Strathardle" . . . . Sept. 15th

S. S. "Hazel Dollar" . . . Oct. 1st

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines

To

Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia ..	..	14
Empress of Japan	July	28
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Monteagle	Sept.	2
Empress of Russia ..	Sept.	8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept.	22
Empress of Asia	Oct.	6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov.	3

For further information apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*

Tel. 1668

Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8, NOV. 14.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

AUG. 26, NOV. 1.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

AMERICAN DOCK HANDS AGAIN GO ON STRIKE

T. K. K. and Other Japanese Shipping Companies Are Sufferers

San Francisco, June 23.—The long-shoremen's strike here has not yet ceased and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is suffering.—*Jiji.*

San Francisco, June 23.—The dock laborers here, who agreed to close their strike some time ago, again went on strike yesterday. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is complaining that the action of the laborers is a violation of the agreement reached. The T.K.K. liner Nippon Maru, which is scheduled to sail from here tomorrow, will be only partly loaded.—*Asahi.*

Japanese Steamers Hurt

Seattle, June 23.—The dock laborers here went on strike again yesterday morning. About ten Japanese steamers are here. They will suffer from the strike.

Shipping Bulletins

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo which was aground near Hankow for several weeks, has now been floated off the mud banks, and will be able to resume her regular trips to Hankow, commencing from tomorrow night. The water rose to a sufficient height to enable the Kutwo to get off. Several tugs aided.

* * *

Vessels from Hongkong report signs of trouble down Canton way. They state that rumors have spread to the effect that fighting took place in the Ko-tong district, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, not very far from Canton. The exodus of Chinese from Canton to Hongkong is growing day by day, every steamer arriving being packed.

* * *

The activity of pirates on the West River and near Hongkong is making the shipping men very indignant. Lately many launches have been hauled up and the guards killed, and complaints have been sent by shipping men to the Hongkong papers demanding that a warship be supplied to chase these pirates from their lairs.

RUNAWAY MARRIAGE

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sungkiang, July 4.—A runaway marriage does not happen in these parts often. Several days ago a young man and a young lady decided that they would unite in spite of the objection of the bride's father. He was getting ready to betroth her to another and so they decided to take matters in their own hands. The ceremony was going on in the home of the bridegroom, when the irate father heard of it and rushed in to put a stop to the proceedings. The young lady was taken away, but after some days the young man was allowed to take her back to his home. However, I hear that she is to be considered dead to her family.

Sungkiang is essentially a farming country and it would be hard to find a better in all this land. The farmers have been hard at work with their rice planting and cultivating.

Obituary

E. A. Perpetuo

The death took place on Tuesday at the General Hospital, of Eulalia Antonia Perpetuo, aged 64 years. The funeral took place yesterday morning at 8 a.m. at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. A requiem mass was previously held at the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church.

Girl Opens Recruiting Office in New York

Miss Edna Payne in front of her rercuiting office

New York, May 31.—The first girl recruiting officer in the country has opened an enlistment station here. National preparedness will henceforth be an assured success, for Miss Edna Payne, and her sister, Miss Lillian Payne, aided by laughing eyes and charming dimples are luring the young men of New York into Uncle Sam's services.

"I just had to do it," said Miss Edna Payne, who is just twenty-one years old. "Three months ago I came from California where enlistment is going on rapidly. They told me it was very poor here in the east. Then the Preparedness Parade came along and I decided to try to do my share for the cause.

"I went to the regular army and navy recruiting officers with my plan. At first they scoffed, but I persisted and they finally supplied me with posters and literature and allowed me to open a station."

Miss Payne says that she has distributed more than 5,000 handbills in one week. No recruits are signed up at her station. Their names are taken and turned over to the nearest regular recruiting station.

Soochow University Exercises

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, June 29.—Wednesday, June 28th, was the closing day of the Commencement Exercises at both the Soochow University and the Laura Haygood School for Girls, the former having its program in the afternoon and the latter in the evening. In spite of the rain the attendance was good.

On Tuesday morning a public debate was held between representatives of the two University literary societies. The relative importance of compulsory education and compulsory military service was debated, the question being decided in favor of education. The Dialectic Society, represented by Messrs. Wu and Tsen, was the winner, and received a banner presented by the University.

On Tuesday afternoon the Alumni Association of the University held its annual meeting. The medal for the best all-around athlete in school, awarded by this Association, went to Mr. Liang Kwoen-len.

The graduation exercises on Wednesday afternoon were of greatest interest to the students, especially to the Seniors. Promptly at two-thirty the speakers, faculty and seniors, gathered in the reception room and marched into the University Chapel. President Chie presided and made a report of the work for the past year. There were 441 students enrolled during the year. Of these 77 were in the College. There were 15 students in the University Law School in Shanghai. In the Soochow University Middle School No. 2, in Shanghai, there were 151 students enrolled, and in Middle School No. 3, located at Huchow, there were 110. Besides the College and Middle Schools the University administration had charge of a Bible School in Sungkiang, when there was an enrollment of 45, and of 23 primary schools in which the enrollment reached 800. This makes the total enrollment in all the schools of the system for the past year 1567.

There were orations from Messrs. Lin and Chen of the Senior Class. Representatives of the provincial and city officials were present and read letters of congratulation. The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. P. W. Kuo of the Nanking Teachers College.

There were six to receive diplomas from the College, two receiving the B. S. degree and four A. B. They were Chen Dian-voo, Sze Yuin-sok, Yan Tih-sing, Lin Voong-pau, Wong Wei-chen, Luh Chi-tsing. Twenty one received certificates from the Middle School.

A new feature this year was a printed honor roll which was distributed among all visitors. It contained the names of students who had made perfect attendance for the year. There were 23 of these. It also contained the names of those students who had made a grade for the year of 80% or more in every subject. There were six on this list.

The $100 scholarship given to the student completing the Middle School course with the best record, was given to Nyi Pau-tsun. Mr. Sung Foh-wo received two gold medals for breaking the University Athletic record in the half mile and the 440 yards dash. These medals were given by the Athletic Association.

Charity Committee Refuses Compromise

Resignations Are Definite; Council Consider Forming New Body

From correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette, it is learned that the Charity Organization Committee definitely and emphatically stand by their resignations and decline to serve further. Their resignations were the result of the action of the council in withholding the appropriation of Tls. 15,000 asked for the work of the year. This appropriation was turned down after a special committee had reported against it. The Gazette says:

"The Council, having formed its judgment upon the report of the special committee, questions whether the funds, Tls. 15,000, requested by the Organization Committee, are requisite for ordinary poor relief and has arrived at the view that the activities of the Organization Committee have extended in scope apparently beyond the objects originally held in view. The work of organization in preventing duplication, and in operating an employment bureau, which were the primary functions of the committee as originally proposed to the rate-payers, are, however, in the Council's opinion, of obvious advantage, and should be continued if possible and an arrangement whereby another society shall temporarily continue the work is accordingly under consideration."

In reply to the letter notifying the committee that their appropriation had been refused, Mr. E. I. Ezra, one of the committee, wrote:

"The present members of my committee, being convinced that the necessary funds cannot be obtained by voluntary subscriptions, feel that the only course open to them is to tender their resignation to the Council. They will, however, gladly give such information as they possess to any new committee which the Council may appoint."

Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, acting secretary of the council, replied:

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 21 and in reply thereto to state that the Council regrets the differences of view which have become manifest as to the principal objects of the committee's institution, as to what funds are necessary to enable them to be carried out, and as to the source from which such funds should be obtained. Nevertheless, I am directed to convey to the committee an assurance that those of its activities which the Council recognizes to be within the statements upon which the ratepayers originally permitted the grant, have been watched with profoundly appreciative interest, and that the possibility of their cessation is contemplated with regret.

"I am directed to convey to you an expression of the members' earnest hope that the committee will withhold its resignation and endeavor to continue its original work of organizing the charitable efforts of the several local societies, and of operating an employment bureau, with the added supervision of the casual ward or work shelter. To enable this to be done the Council would not hesitate to authorize a proportionate increase in the grant of Tls. 3,600 for the remainder of the year."

Mr. Ezra made it plain that the committee would accept no compromise, in the following words:

"In reply, I have to inform you that my committee are unanimously and firmly of the opinion that as it is practically impossible to obtain sufficient support from private subscriptions, their work under these conditions, without funds to relieve cases not otherwise provided for, is impossible and consequently regret that their decision to wind up the organization must take effect."

News Brevities

We wish to draw our readers' attention to the Pootoo Hotel advertisement appearing in our columns. This hotel is situated on Pootoo Island which is 45 miles from Ningpo and 191 miles from Shanghai. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery and faces South and the Sea. 14 rooms have been furnished with spring beds, mosquito curtains, bedlinen, wardrobes, washstands, etc. The rooms are 15' × 15'. The beach is over a mile long and the bathing in the clear salt water affords splenuid recreation for visitors. There is daily communication by steamer with Ningpo. The s.s. Hsin Ningshao leaves Shanghai every Friday afternoon at 5.30 and returns to Shanghai the following Monday at 4 a.m. Those wishing to book rooms can do so upon application to Harvey's Advertising Agency, 11a Nanking Road.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven and family, Mrs. F. R. Sites and son, and Mrs. O. R. Morse and daughter were among the passengers leaving yesterday for Chinwangtao en route for Peitaiho.

* * *

The following amended license condition for opium shops will be enforced forthwith, according to a notification signed by the secretary of the Municipal Council, in the Municipal Gazette: "That no opium be smoked or consumed on the premises and that proof be produced to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Taxes, as and when required, of the provenance of all opium on the premises, and of payment of duty thereon and that no smuggled opium be knowingly sold on the premises."

* * *

Judgment for the plaintiffs has been given by the Russian Consular Court in the suit brought by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company claim was for Tls. 10,178.22 and $434.10 with interest and costs. Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the plaintiffs and Messrs. J. A. Yandinsky and R. N. Macleod for defendants.

* * *

The jetty opposite the P. and O. flagstaff will be closed for repairs between July 11 and July 19.

* * *

Silberman's are advertising a new and large shipment of the famous "Arrow Brand" collars, in all shapes and sizes.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkow market, as compiled on July 4, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Porafret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	30-40
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-30
Apricots	„	10-12
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	12-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	2-4
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2- 3
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	4- 5
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$3.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.75
Barn	„	$1.35
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Voelkel & Schroeder, A.-G.
37, Nanking Road
Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles			Mail	Mail
3	5				102	4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail	Mail				Mail	Mail
102	2				1	101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local	Mail				Mail	Local
5	3				4	6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.28
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.08		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.28		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	23.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	691	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Kon Shang Nua ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48						5.33	
Kon Shang Nua ... dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19					
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Nua ... arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.23
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Shang Nua ... dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
							Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast E	3 Local	5 1 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express E	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.42	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast E	4 Local	6 Local	8 1 & 4 Class	10 Express E	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			5.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30							A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.28	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.34	3.28		6.56	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.37	3.31		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.39		8.00	2.52
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanziang	2.03	8.39	11.00	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	8.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.20
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.55	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers, Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEE

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class $30.—Return $45.
2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9731

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 6th of July, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st of July to the 6th of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.

10228 J 6

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買珍珠

Pearl Dealers

49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us.

We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.

10139

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

"End of Season" SALE

All our summer goods

Sharply Reduced Double Bargains

to be had in Ladies' & Children's Hats

200 high-class, trimmed and untrimmed shapes.

Exceptional bargains in Ladies' fancy silk hosiery; Men's silk half-hose; Ladies' and children's white goods.

at

Cantorovitch's Salvage Co.

103 Broadway.

10319 J 7

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

To whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership entered into by and between E. Block and O. B. Gainsborough at Shanghai, China, Dec. 15th, 1913, and June 15th, 1914, under the name of Oriental Import and Export Produce Co., is hereby dissolved by E. Block, senior partner of said Oriental Import and Export Produce Co., located at 127 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. After July 3, 1916, E. Block will not be responsible for any agreements, contracts or debts made or entered into by O. B. Gainsborough for the Oriental Import and Export Produce Co.

E. BLOCK.

Shanghai, 3 July, 1916.

10312 J 6

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

To whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership entered into by and between O. B. Gainsborough and E. Block at Shanghai, China, Dec. 15th, 1913, and June 15th, 1914, under the name of Oriental Import and Export Produce Co., is hereby dissolved by O. B. Gainsborough, junior partner of said Oriental Import and Export Produce Co., located at 127 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. After July 3rd, 1916, O. B. Gainsborough will not be responsible for any agreements, contracts or debts made or entered into by E. Block for the Oriental Import and Export Produce Co.

O. B. GAINSBOROUGH.

Shanghai, 3 July, 1916.

10313 J 6

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

POOTOO HOTEL

14 BED ROOMS, completely furnished, to let without board. Facing south and sea, fine scenery, splendid bathing. The Hotel is 10 minutes walk from landing place. Terms $3.00 a day, $20.00 week, $60.00 month. The s.s. Hsin Ningshao leaves Shanghai every Friday afternoon 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following Monday 4 a.m. Return fare, including meals, $25.00

Applications for rooms should be made to

Harvey's Advertising Agency

11A NANKING ROAD

10329

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Grounds and Building

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Branch Office: Kobe, Japan.

Widler & Company are here to foster closer commercial relations between British-American Manufacturers and the huge Szechuen market. They give information re Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan gratuitously to Merchants and Manufacturers desiring to establish business relations in these provinces.

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

眼睛配鏡

Do you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanking Road — Telephone No. 2842

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1916, at 6 p.m., in order to transact the business full details of which are given in the Notice affixed to the notice board in the Coffee Room at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Hon. Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

Dated 30th June, 1916.

10275 J 7

ON the principle of "Small Profits, Quick Turnover" we offer you:

Men's Underwear in: Lisle Thread, "Aertex" Cellular, India Gauze and Porous Mesh.

Men's Collars: Linen, 4 fold throughout, and soft, plain or polo shape.

Reversible Wash ties, 100 designs.

Ladies' White Poplin Shoes, smart shape, Court style, White Buckles, Covered Heel, 2½ to 7. Poplin takes Blanco better than canvas. Above goods arrived yesterday.

HILL & CO.,

2 doors from General Hospital, 'Phone 2240.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2389.

LOAN OF 1896.

WITH reference to the option given in Notification No. 2386 to holders of debentures of the year 1896, of obtaining scrip in the Loan of 1916, the rate of issue of the current year's loan will be at 99½ per cent to such holders, not at par as previously notified.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, July 6, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2386

Loan of 1896

THE debentures outstanding under the Municipal Loan of 1896 will be paid on presentation at the Finance Department, if properly endorsed by the registered owner, on and after June 30, 1916, from which date and until the debentures are presented for payment, interest at 6 per cent per annum will be paid, but no interest will be paid after September 30, 1916.

Holders are given the option of exchanging their scrip for debentures in the 6 per cent Loan of 1916 at par. This option will terminate on September 30, 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, July 1, 1916.

10274 J 7

SUN

GLASSES—COOL & LIGHT

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.

OPTOMETRIST—1A JINKEE ROAD.

9973

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Saturday, 24th June, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Candareens per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Monday, 10th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st July to 10th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 24th June, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

10214

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10277 J 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 — 9408

---

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with verandah and bathroom attached; also furnished attic with bathroom. Apply 57 Range Road.

10323 J 9

TO LET, one large well-furnished room, also one small room. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

10327 J 12

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room attached, also bathroom and balcony. Suitable married couples or bachelors; also attic room at moderate terms. 12-a, Quinsan Gardens.

10322 J 8

TO LET, Western district, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, suitable for bachelor. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

10263 J 7

BODEGA CAFE. Are you looking for good meals. Call Nanzing and Boone Roads corner. Only 60 cents. Mrs. Croach, proprietor.

10252 J 6

TO BE LET, to German or neutral, two furnished or unfurnished rooms, kitchen and bath. 13a Weihaiwei Road.

10303 J 4 6

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins Chinkiang.

10276 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LESSONS wanted by Chinese gentleman, who lives in Western district. Please write to T. C. C., 49 Markham Road.

10334 J 11

EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher is open to give lessons in the evening. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

10320 J 9

YOUNG LADY desires to give lessons in Russian. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

10266 J 7

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, 6 roomed house, standing on its own ground (2½ mow). Garage, stables, greenhouse, hot and cold water installation and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Please apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

10269 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, *41 Rue Massenet*, 6 rooms and attics, tiled bathrooms, pantry and kitchen, porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and flush closets, garden, tennis, etc. *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *97, Rue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis, etc. *101, Rue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10279 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

THOROUGHLY EDUCATED Chinese, University graduate, having considerable knowledge of law, desires position in some law office. Good recommendations. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

10302 E. O.D.

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese gentleman; many years experience with the biggest dock in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION WANTED. A Portuguese (British subject), with thorough knowledge of export, import and general office work, also well versed in China products, is open for engagement. Can produce good references and recommendations. Apply Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

10309 J 7

POSITION WANTED, by thoroughly competent and efficient American bookkeeper and accountant. Sober, steady and reliable. No objection to outports. Apply Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

10314 J 14

A CHINESE, having experience of export business, is open for immediate engagement. Good reference, if required. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

10303 J 8

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED a room or a flat, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

10330 J 7

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Molybdenite, concentrated and unconcentrated. For particulars apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

10328 J 14

FOR SALE: Pointer pups, five weeks old, of good breed, $25 each, or nearest offer. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

10332 J 8

WANTED, immediately, a drum in best condition. State size and quality, etc. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

10318 J 7

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. F.

HORSE: Wanted to buy, a good carriage horse, must be young and certified by vet. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

10331 J 8

FOR SALE, furniture and fittings, five-roomed house, lease can be taken over. Near tram, 10 minutes to Bund. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

10324 J 16

WANTED, second-hand side-car for motor-cycle; must be in good condition and at moderate price. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

10326 J 8

FOR SALE, one 4¾ h.p. Motor cycle (practically new), single cylinder, free engine, price reasonable. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

10321